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HISTORY

of
Cohocton



1905

HISTORY

of

Cohocton, New York



PREPARED BY
WILLIAM A. FIELD, PRESIDENT AND J. LEONARD WAUGH, SECRETARY
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THE OTHER
MEMBERS OF THE HISTORY COMMITTEE WERE F. W. SNYDER,
M. E. WELD AND N. J. WAGNER

AND READ BY
J. LEONARD WAUGH AT THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
OF COHOCTON, NEW YORK, IN 1905

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History of Cohocton

The following history was prepared by the late William A. Field and J. Leonard Waugh, and was read by J. Leonard Waugh at the 100th anniversary of the settlement of Cohocton, which celebration was held in 1905:

PHELPS AND GORHAM PURCHASE

The freeholders of Steuben county generally derive their title from Sir William Pulteney of England and his heirs:

He acquired his title from Robert Morris—Morris from Phelps and Gorham. They from the state of Massachusetts and that state held under the Royal Charter of James I, King of Great Britain.

Now I do not know how he got it unless in a legal term he "casually found it"—but as his reign was in 1603-1625 there are probably no disputants living.

On the 21st day of November, 1788, the state of Massachusetts for the consideration of three hundred thousand pounds in the consolidated securities of that state actually worth then about 50 cents on a dollar, conveyed to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham all its right, title and interest to lands in western New York, which now constitute the counties of Steuben, Yates, Ontario, part of Wayne, a small part of Genesee and Livingston and about one-half of Alleghany.

But there was more: There were the Indians to deal with: The Mohawk, Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga, and Seneca tribes were bound together in a confederacy or Warfare League, called by themselves, "The Mingoes or United People."

Oliver Phelps visited the Senecas and after several day's parley at Buffalo Creek, succeeded in purchasing two million six hundred thousand acres (2,600,000), for which he was to pay \$500 annually thereafter. I do not find that the \$500 is still paid, but rather think it has gone the way of many other white men and Indian dealings or was settled in the treaty soon after made.

The deed is as follows: Beginning on the boundary line of the state of Pennsylvania in parallel 42 degrees at a point 82 miles west from the north corner of Pennsylvania on the Delaware river as said line has been run and marked by the Commissioners of New York and Pennsylvania, and from said point or place of beginning running west as said line to a meridian which will pass through that corner or point of land and by the confluence of the Kanahasguicon (Canaseraga) Creek with the waters of the Genesee river, thence north along said meridian to the corner or point last mentioned; thence northward along the waters of the said Genesee to a point two miles north of Canaseraga village, as called., Thence running in a direction due west twelve (12) miles; thence in a direction north-westerly so as to be twelve (12) miles distant from the north-westerly bounds of said Genesee river to the shore of Ontario Lake; thence east-wardly along the shores of said lake to the meridian which will pass through the first point or place of beginning afore mentioned; thence south along said meridian to the first point or place

of begining afore mentioned.

This deed is signed by fifty-nine (59) chiefs and warriors as follows: Three Mohawks three Oneidas, eight Onondagas, twenty-two Senecas, and by seven Squaws or Governesses, for the Indians respected a dower right of their wives in their real estate. And it is attested by the signature of John Hancock, the Governor of Massachusetts, and signer of the Declaration of Independence. By the terms of this deed the town of Cohocton became the property of the Phelps and Gorham Company. Being unable to deal further with the Indians the balance of the original bargain was surrendered back to the state of Massachusetts, which it is said, relieved them of two-thirds of the contract price and what they actually became possessed of cost them aside from the annuity about four cents per acre.

Messrs. Phelps and Gorham by deed dated the 18th of November, 1790, conveyed to Robert Morris of Philadelphia the residue of their lands unsold, about a million and a quarter acres. Robert Morris, on the 11th day of April, 1792, conveyed to Charles Williamson two hundred thousand acres. Mr. Williamson held the estate in sacred trust for Sir William Pulteney, an English Baronet and others. In March 1801, Mr. Williamson conveyed the estate formally to Sir William Pulteney.

Cohocton stands in the northern part of Steuben county, and at first extended from near the Dansville line down to a line between W. H. Cotton's and Thomas Cotton's farm above Avoca.

A part of Avoca was taken off in

1843. Part of Wayland in 1848. In 1874, we got a strip from Prattsburg.

From the best authority Conhocton means—"Log across the river—or as generally accepted—"Crossing river on a log". What effect the dropping of the "N" in first syllable—I leave you to guess. The name originally commenced with a "K"—Konhocton.

As at present constituted it has 34,600 acres and ranks fourth in size—Bath, Troupsburg and Howard exceeding it in acreage.

As to assessed value total of personal and real in 1904 report, had it according to assessor's valuation, \$1,599,552 ranking 5th. Hornellsville city, Corning city, Bath and Urbana ranking it in wealth.

Could we have stood upon some massive hill or an exceedingly high mountain, as a writer has said—Look over as far as the eye can reach:

"It is a vast solitude—What a noble forest is this?—Covering the valleys and its high rounded hills, the steep sides of the winding gulleys and the crests of the successive ranges that rise above each other until the outline of blue and curving barrier is traced against the sky."

For ages upon ages has this land been a wilderness. Savages have hunted it. Winter's storms and summer's heat have passed over it. Bears set growling in the windows of their hollow trees. Catamounts lurk in the glens. Panthers crouch under yon sturdy tree. Deer, browse in the thickets or stand stamping in the stream and myriads of smaller animals and insects dance and play all the day.

The valleys of the Conhocton and Canisteo were of old, one of the best hunting grounds belonging to the six nations. The destruction of the forest has caused the gradual drying up of many of these streams and weakening of others.

In the early days the Conhocton was navigable from its mouth to the 22 mile tree (Atlanta or more definitely Wm. Rowe's farm above), a large portion of the year and many a raft of lumber and grain has gone down to the Chesapeake. Freshets can be had on shorter notice but they are of short duration. Even in our day people have been known to paddle their own canoe in the streets of Painted Post. I remember about 1890, a citizen of that place saying to me: "I had always wanted a piano, but when we had been forced up stairs by water and upon rising in the morning and going down stairs I saw my melodeon floating around in the parlor I concluded a jews-harp would do for me."

But this land must be conquered. Its ancient tenants did not yield it without a struggle. A long battle fought inch by inch with fire and steel. Dumb and obstinate these hills were stripped of their raiment. They were burned. They were flayed. They were torn with plow and harrow. Today we stand in possession of this noble heritage and are gathered here to recall the history of those who set the march of Steuben or more limited the civilization of the town of Cohocton in progress.

PIONEERS

From the best information obtainable Richard Hooker, about 1791, a Southern planter at the time, near Baltimore, quite a

wealthy man, and owner of slaves, and of 900 acres of land, before leaving he having become a member of the Society of Friends or Quakers as they were commonly called, became convinced in his own mind that it was not right to keep slaves, gave all he had (report says 100), their freedom and choice to remain in Maryland or migrate with him to the northern country—all but two decided to remain.

He set out equipped with two as good four horse teams as could be found, with his wife, four sons and seven daughters and a colored man and woman.

Thomas Hooker, one of the sons, and who was five years old at the time, and who died in Naples in 1879, relates that his father had at the time of leaving one-half bushel of gold and silver and expected to buy forage.

Richard Hooker's destination was to strike the Genesee river at General Wadsworth's settlement near Geneseo. Cold weather coming on, horses jaded and poor, for lack of forage not purchasable; wife and children tired and homesick, roads non est. How far from his destination he did not know, as he had no way of knowing in the wilderness, he decided to go into quarters for the winter. He built the first log house on the present Wing (Waite) farm, with no neighbors nearer that he knew of than Painted Post or Bath, except Indians. Thomas Hooker says there was no white child at that time for him to play with and that his only outside companion was an Indian child.

Spring came on, four of his horses had died of starvation. His

money could not buy forage, for there was none to buy. The remaining four horses so weak and feeble from almost starvation, he decided to remain and Cohocton received its first settler.

These words came to me by words left with David S. Waite by his son, Thomas Hooker.

A sad part of the Hooker history seems necessary. The eldest son was left behind in Baltimore, where he was studying law. There was considerable still due from the plantation, and it was understood that when it was paid young Hooker was to take it and bring it north. But instead he lost it all by gambling, thus begging his parents and blighting their hopes. The father struggled along for a few years then sank into an early grave, dying February 10, 1801, aged 71, and was buried on Naples hill. He was not only the first settler but the first white man who died in the town.

Selling out to James Woodard, his wife Rachel Conley Hooker, moved to Naples where she died July 23, 1809.

Pioneers! Thou art remembered though thy lives ended in a cloud.

Joseph Bliven was sent in 1794, by the agent of the Pulteney Land Office, Charles Williamson, to build a house to be used as a tavern for the accommodation of settlers and whatever traders there might be, at the 22 mile tree, near the present William Rowe's farm. Some years after in 1798, he was married to Sarah Hooker, one of the daughters of Richard Hooker. This was Cohocton's first marriage, and their daughter, Bethuel Hooker,

born in 1800, was the first white child born in town.

About the time of Bliven's marriage he sold out at the 22 mile tree and built a double log house at the corner of what is now the Naples and Wayland street at North Cohocton, opposite what is now the North Cohocton Hotel. This was sold to a Mr. Havens, who in 1815, sold it to Samuel Hartwell.

James Woodard, born in Vermont, came into the town in 1802, and bought the Hooker, (Wing) farm. His son, James Woodard, Jr., was married May 10, 1807, to Elizabeth Hooker, another of Richard Hooker's daughters, and settled on what is known as the Moulton farm near the present farm of their son, the late Ephriam Woodard.

Aruna Woodard, another son of the original James Woodard, settled on the present David S. Waite homestead, and kept a tavern called the Half Way House between Bath and Dansville. From a description left the building was an L-shaped log house, log barn and frame lean-to shed.

This location is about two miles south of the great water divide between Lake Ontario on the north and Chesapeake Bay on the south.

There was no nearer way to travel between Bath and Dansville, and the shaded rough and muddy log paths—no state roads—made travel so difficult that the journey could not be made in one day. Said tavern shed and sign post are preserved until this day on the D. S. Waite farm.

Duty Waite, born in Rhode Island in 1785, came to this town in 1814, and acquired the proper-

ty. He soon turned the Aruna Woodard tavern—one part into a pioneer dwelling and the other into a neighborhood school house, supported by subscriptions, while he taught, no school districts having as yet been designated.

Permit me further to say of Duty Waite, that I have had in my possession a book containing Rules in Equation of Payments, Barter, Loss and Gain, Simple and Compound Interest, Exchange, Comparison of Weights and Measures, Double Rule of Three, Allegation, Medial and Alternate, Arithmetical Progression, Geometrical Progression, Reduction of Vulgar Fraction. He had 16 scholars.

There being no books for use, he was accustomed to make rules on these and kindred subjects, give examples under each; give them to his scholars today and next school day they would recite upon that subject. The book I had was where he kept copies of them.

Frederick Blood settled on the farm now owned by Carnot Tyler, north-west of Atlanta. He came from Balston, Saratoga county, but was born in Germany. His sons were: Asa, Avery, Zeba and Fred Jr.

He early built a mill on a creek on the Tyler farm. With this mill he sawed out timber for a frame barn, built across the road from the house, which is said to have been the first frame building in the town, or in this part of the county. Storms beat upon it. The sun shone upon it for half a century—then it was moved back of the house.

In 1815, he bought lands at North Cohocton and built what I know as the VanRiper Hotel. It

was the first frame building at that point and the place was named Bloods Corners, and so kept the name until the coming of the Erie railroad in 1852, which appropriated the name "Bloods" until July 1, 1892, when it had lost its charm and surrendered, some think, sweeter, Atlanta.

The postoffice has from 1828 to date, been known as North Cohocton.

Among some of the later proprietors of the hotel, I would recall the younger Fred Blood, Liscomb Nichols, William Hyatt, Edmund Fowler, Walling, VanRiper, Wagner, Bailey, Smith.

Daniel Raymond and sons came to this part of the town from Wheeler in 1816 and settled on the Hoag-Marsh farm. His sons were: Daniel, Roswell, Silas and Alva Roswell. They first settled on the S. F. Woodworth farm. Alva settled on the Healy place. Silas first settled at Kanona or Kennedyville, but coming to this town in 1823, settled on the Clayson-Gardner farm. Silas and Roswell were each Quaker preachers and held meetings in the school house of now District No. 4. This fact and the further one that Richard Hooker was a Quaker accounts for the fact that that street has often been called Quaker Street.

Henry and Richard Crouch settled early on the farm of Joda M. Crouch. Henry went to the war of 1812, but did not live to return. His widow bought the Hooker place of James Woodard in 1818, and was afterwards married to Elnathan Wing, and now you know why it is called the Wing place. I have not much question that the Walden place, next north,

was in an early day part and parcel of the same place.

James Moulton came from Saratoga County as early as 1815, and after a few year's settlement took up a farm on or near the now Wayland road in the northern part of the town. Richard Moulton, a son came in 1818, and purchased of Frederick Blood, part of his land, settled near his father on what is now known as the O'Connell place.

Ashel Tyler, some years later became possessed of part of the Blood farm, known today as Milan Tyler farm, and became a resident of the town. John Bush of Pompey, Onondaga county, was an early settler in town. He made a clearing where the school house in District 4 now stands. He is said to have built the first frame house in town, and to have bought the first hayrake.

Mrs. W. W. Miller was a daughter by his first wife and Mrs. H. W. Hatch, his second wife. Norris Bush and Wesley Bush are his sons. There are a number of other children.

Abijah Fowler came from Oneida county to North Cohocton in 1816, where he engaged in farming and renting oxen, sheep and cows. He died in 1849.

Samuel G. Fowler was his son and the only son, who spent his his life in Steuben county. He was a trustee of the M. E. church at North Cohocton, and contributed largely to the erection of a church building in 1846. He was also one of the School trustees for many years. He was the father of Noyes K. Fowler. He died in 1877.

I would be glad, did time permit, to tell you of Chauncey At-

well, John Watt, John Nicholson, Dr. F. H. Blakely and others, all of whom were early pioneers of the north part of the town.

At Atlanta up to the time of the coming of the Erie railroad in 1852. There were but two houses—those of Caleb Cross and Darwin Kimball, so that the place took its boom then.

Asa Watkins built the Mountain View Hotel, burnt a few years ago. Hodgeman built the first store; at the same time as hotel. John Oakly had a mercantile business a few years and sold out in 1859 to J. W. Pierce.

W. W. Waite was an early and progressive citizen of Atlanta, but dying early his career was shortened. He was the eldest son of Duty Waite, before mentioned.

Wm. A. Gilbert was merchant at North Cohocton from 1846 until his death in 1878.

Dr. A. L. Gilbert came to North Cohocton direct from Medical College in Vermont, and spent his life there in a noble work, dying in 1906.

PERKINSVILLE AND PATCHINVILLE

Benjamin Perkins established his family and saw mill at Perkinsville about 1812, and came there possibly a year earlier, as the village cemetery at that place, which was named after him, contained a head-stone, "Bridget", daughter of Benjamin and Lydia Perkins, died July 14, 1812, aged three months and eight days."

Walter Patchin was born in Norwalk, Conn., July 24, 1764. He joined the Continental Army and took part in defense of the town (Cowen) against the British and Indians. Young Patchin was

injured and later, pensioned by the Government for the injury he received.

Later he settled in Marcellus, Onondaga county, and in 1814, moved to Patchinville, giving a name to the place. He settled near the present residence of Hon. Gordon M. Patchin. Walter Patchin was twice married. His first wife was the mother of Dr. Warren Patchin. Myron W. Patchin was the ninth of eleven children of his second wife.

"When Walter Patchin moved to town," says Jarvis in his history of Wayland "he transported his goods with an ox team and in coming down the East Patchin hill over which the old road led, one of his oxen fell and broke his neck. A most serious loss for a Pioneer farmer. On inquiring of Benjamin Perkins he learned of a settler near Dansville, of whom an ox could be obtained. But Mr. Patchin was not prepared to pay just then, and being a stranger was in a predicament from which Mr. Perkins relieved him by picking up a chip, on which he scratched his initials, "B. P." and gave it to Mr. Patchin to hand to the settler, which he did and came back with his bovine. This is the first recorded bank check in town."

Probably no man had a more strenuous life than did Dr. Warren Patchin, a son of Walter Patchin, who saw service in the war of 1812 to 1814. He came to Patchinville shortly after his father and was the most noted practitioner in all this locality and there were other grand ones. He was an active member of the Steuben Medical Society from its organization in 1818, and its first President. He

still found time to do other things than practice medicine. In 1820 he built the Patchinville saw-mill, which burned in 1821, and in 1822, he erected the Patchinville grist mill, which stands to-day.

The tax roll for 1829 gives Warren Patchin 409 acres valued at \$12 per acre, the highest on the list.

The long time famous Patchin Hotel was built by him in 1824. For many years it was a typical country tavern, where the young men of the day brought their sweet hearts, in that early day to the swell dances. It stood where now the residence of John P. Morsch stands.

There were four of the Hess brothers who settled on farms near Patchinville in 1818. They came from Herkimer county. All had large families. Demos or Dennis Hess had two sons to whom the then Wayland part of this town owes much.

John Hess was Supervisor of Cohocton in 1840, 1841, 1843, 1844, 1848. Then he was serving his fifth term as Supervisor when Wayland was formed. Did much for its formation, and according to agreement being in office, became the the first Supervisor of the town of Wayland at its formation, April 12, 1848.

Myron M. Patchin being one of the Justices of Peace of Cohocton, and living in that territory became one of the first Justices of Peace of Wayland for the same reason. The late Solomon F. Hess of Rochester was a son of John Hess.

LOON LAKE

I would be glad to stop longer over members of this town, in its

northern portion, but we must look westward.

Rev. Salmon Bronson must have settled on Loon Lake as early as 1811. He was the first settler in that portion of the town. I quote from his tomb-stone, which I am sorry to say, lies broken upon the ground at the front portion of Loon Lake cemetery.

Rev. Salmon Bronson, first settler at Loon Lake. Died July 29, 1839, aged 67 years." "Mary, wife of Salmon Bronson, died June 21, 1859, aged 80 years."

His sons were Elisha, James, Charles, Salmon, William and David.

At an early day he owned nearly if not quite all the land about Loon Lake.

Salmon Bronson settled on what is now known as the Faulkner place, occupied by Mrs. Sarah Faulkner. It was, after his father's death, occupied by Rev. James Bronson, one of Salmon Bronson's sons, who transferred it to James P. Clark and he to William Faulkner.

Elisha Bronson, who like his father and brother James were local Methodist ministers, built an overshod water saw-mill where the present Didas cider and vinegar mill is in Bonesville, in company with his son-in-law Carpenter.

Charles Bronson, another son of Salmon's lived on the Griswold-Cooley place on the corner of the highways. The Bronsons were strong, energetic men in their day.

The cemetery at Loon Lake has this early stone, "Mary, wife of Elisha Bronson, died December, 1813. This is probably one of the earliest deaths in the Loon Lake, a

former section of the town of Cohocton.

Elisha Bronson died April 17, 1871, aged 83. I do not know of one of the family in town or in this immediate section.

One of the early settlers at Loon Lake was Amos Halliday, who died April 1853, aged 106 years. He settled in that portion of the part of Cohocton about 1815, on the farm yet in possession of the family.

Osgood Carleton came from the West Portland plantation in Massachusetts to the Wadamus place south of Loon Lake early in 1813. The Wadamus place, as it was known, included lands owned by Warren Briggs, Bert Wagner and Lester Ingalls. After living there two or three years he moved to the Gaiss (Worth) farm where he lived many years. He was a surveyor as well as farmer. Carleton Hill was named after him February 17, 1810. Under an act of the United States to encourage leasing, he was issued a certificate for Carleton's Compendium of Arithmetic by the State of Massachusetts. Also on January 5, 1790, the Boston Marine Society, "We recommend Mr. Osgood Carleton as a person of good character and well acquainted with the Mathematics."

Signed, W. Smith, Sec.

He was grandfather of Mrs. Monroe Clayson and Mrs. C. C. Newcomb.

Reuben Clayson settled in the town at an early day on a farm just east of his grandson's Monroe Clayson's present farm, and cleared a large tract in that section. Wheeler Clayson is also a grandson and Lewis and Smith Clayson, nephews.

Loon Lake, always a fine body of water, was made even more attractive, when in 1870, Thomas Warner purchased a tract of land on the west side of the lake and erected thereon a fine hotel and one or two cottages. For a number of years thereafter and down to the burning of the hotel in October 1888, it was a much sought resort, especially for miles around. One of the original cottages, saved from fire, is now occupied by Crouch, who has tenants.

About the time of the dedication July 14, 1871, occurred there a severe accident. Parties were out in boats all over the lake. A cannon was loaded with gravel and about anything handy and when fired killed Llewellyn Rynders, son of Hiram Rynders, instantly and severely injuring A. T. Parkhill, a young attorney then practicing here. Young Rynders was 15 years old at the time.

Jonas Cleland, accompanied by his family, among whom was a son James, then seven years of age, came here from Pompey, Onondaga county in 1805. Having purchased a parcel of land equal to a mile square just south of the present south line fence of the fair grounds for 12 shillings per acre, built a log house on the north side of the Davis creek nearly opposite the present residence of William Cragg.

In 1808, he built the first saw mill. It was built on the bank of the Conkorton just west of the present barn on the farm of Jonah Cleland. The irons used in the saw mill were got by Charles Williamson, Pulteney agent at Bath, who it is said, was preparing to build a mill here prior to his sale. The

irons were manufactured in England

A short time later he built a grist mill, some 20 rods south and east in reality, on the other side of the road, which then ran along the bank of the river. That grist mill was a great boom to the inhabitants then living within a radius of ten miles. Before its erection they had to go to Naples or Dansville on horse-back, with whatever grist they had. The roads not then admitting, at least in comfortable shape of wheeled vehicles.

One of the mill stones of said mill is on the Jonah Cleland farm.

Before building the grist mill he had sold to Albertus Larowe, great-grandfather of Charles Larowe, the northern half of the land included in his purchase and built for himself a house on the bank of the river some 20 rods south of the present residence of Jonah Cleland, his grandson.

Jonah Cleland was evidently a strong, energetic man, and without doubt a man of some means. The saw mill built by Mr. Cleland was for a long time known as the Davis mill and afterward owned by Thomas Warner.

I now come to Samuel Chamberlain. The county histories say Joseph Chamberlain and others speak of Levi Chamberlain, the county historians putting Joseph here in 1805 to 1808, according to which you are reading. Both these men are in name, at least, creatures of imagination as neither ever lived, breathed or had an existence. Sam'l Chamberlain was born in Ipswich, Mass., in 1787, and came to this town about 1809, and did service in the Jonah Cleland Company of the war of 1812. He settled on the Davis farm.

The story goes and with part at least, correctness, that his effects consisted of a pack carried, and a cow and dog. His mode of living was primitive in the extreme, imitating Diogenes, who is said to have lived in a tub. Chamberlain did not have even a tub, so taking a log he cut a hole in the upper side near the end as it lay on the ground, taught his cow to step astride, milked her in that opening, put his bread, when he had any, in and ate it with an iron spoon.

In 1820, he sold out to Daniel H. Davis and commenced the erection of the VanWormer house on North Main street, but before finishing sold out to Paul C. Cook, and built a dwelling on the Ezra Mathers place on South Main street. Here he resided for quite a number of years, but sold out to Lewis Kimball. Then he built a building that stood not far west of the present Wilcox & Son office.

The Erie road, about 1850, wanting the room he went, building and all, across the river and located on the present site of the Cohocton (Drum-Bush) hotel. Here he died in 1860. He was for a number of years the town collector and is said to have sold the first yard of calico sold in town.

Conrad Shults, when he built the hotel he moved the building across the street and is now owned by Cassius Mathers.

Daniel H. Davis was born in New Haven, Conn., his mother being Lydia Allen, sister of Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga fame. Mr. Davis' father was her second husband. Her first husband was a half brother of Jonas Cleland.

About 1820, he came to Cohocton, and purchased of Samuel Chamberlain the farm now known as the Davis farm below the village. He also

owned the saw mill built by Jonas Cleland, which was afterwards known as the Warner mill, now destroyed. He also at one time was the owner of the mills on the site of the Larrowe Milling Co., mills.

Near where is the present Kiefer mill he built a woolen factory, which was operated by a Mr. Willis, an Englishman. All sorts of woolen goods, blankets, flannels and broadcloths were manufactured. It was afterwards owned by Pedmore & Dantz.

He had at one time a lumber yard at Canandaigua. He was Major of the local military that drilled on the square that ran from S. D. Parmenter's house to the Beehive, (Printing office building) on Maple Avenue. He was at one time interested in a general store, and was postmaster and Justice of the Peace.

Joseph Shattuck, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and a pensioner at the time of his death in 1819, who was buried in Maple View cemetery, came from Onondaga county in 1806, and settled in the then southern part of the town (now Avoca) on the Henderson farm. He ran a hotel there.

His sons were Joseph, Lucius (father of S. D. Shattuck,) Truman, (father of Harvey S. Shattuck), Zebuna and Alfred.

Joseph came to the now village of Cohocton about 1809 and built the first original Steuben House (smaller than at present), the oldest building in the village, which he occupied a few years, then sold to Jonathan Danforth who sold to Constant Cook in 1822, who with others, owned and operated a line of stages between Bath and Dansville, a branch from here going to Canandaigua. The two large barns stood west of the hotel and occupied nearly down to the present bank building, the last of

which Henry Schuster tore down in 1907, to make room for his large new barn, using much of its timber, were the stage barns. Horses were changes here and dinner eaten.

The following have been the hotel proprietors and about the years of their occupancy.

Horace West; Calvin Blood, 1838-1848; Jacob Walling, 1848-1852; Chauncey Chandler 1853-1854; Daniel Ward, 1854-1858; Jacob Walling, 2d time, 1859-1860; Jacob Townsend, 1861-1862; George F. Mead, 1862-1864; A. J. Finch, 1864-1865; Amos Halliday for a short time; Hatch St. John for a year; George F. Mead, 2d, for another year.

From 1867 to 1870, it was rented to tenants, one being Walter N. Eldred, who while living there kept the postoffice and a feed store. John White going in in 1870, reopened it as a hotel and continued until 1875. That year it was bought by Shepard Rowell who raised it to three stories, as it now is, and continued in possession until he moved into the Warner House in 1885, having sold out to Jacob L. Barthleme, who managed it until 1900, when it came into the possession of Henry Schuster and so remains.

In 1909, it will have reached a century of existence. In spite of dire predictions both insurance and otherwise, men have come and men have gone. Its history stretches beyond all its surroundings in buildings or people. Elections, dances, meetings for business interests of the community have been held within its walls.

This digression for the Shattuck history seemed necessary. I now resume on Joseph Shattuck's, Sr. sons.

Lucius Shattuck, the father of the late Stephen D. Shattuck, came to

this place not far from 1812, and built a house on the present site of S. D. Pamenter's house on South Main street. He was a shoemaker by trade, which business he followed many years. He also engaged in farming. He was first elected Town Clerk in 1822, and held the office with the exception of the year 1831 until 1838. He was elected again in 1852, but died soon after. So Lucius and his son Stephen D. Shattuck died while holding the office of Town Clerk.

Truman Shattuck settled in the north part of the town, and was the father of Harvey S. Shattuck who died November 9, 1903. He at one time owned the Barney-E. E. Stanton farm on Lent Hill. Zebuna and Alfred Shattuck settled near their father in the then southern part of the town.

Alvin Talbat came into town at an early age and settled near the present south line of the town. In 1808, he sold out to Gabriel Deussenbery. His log house stood between the present highway and the Jacob Stanton farm house, for that was the Deussenbery farm. In 1863, Deussenbery sold out and later purchased the A. VanRiper farm. He was grand-father to Merritt Deussenbery.

The first school house in the town was a log building that stood on the Deussenbery farm. There was built by Mr. Deussenbery in 1823, a saw mill. Its site was that of the present Tierney mill. It was later converted into a paper mill by Stoning & Brown, then run by Merrill H. and Lucius Brown and was quite successful, until it was burned in 1850.

Benjamin S. Hoag then bought the property and built a saw mill on the site of the paper mill. This was burned and he built a third mill which was burned in 1875. Still he

built another. Later the Tierney mill was built.

William Walker had the first tannery in town where the former Green-Noble home occupied by Bellis is. It was operated for nearly 25 years and finally removed. The old house the other side of the street was a part of it.

Lawrence VanWormer came from Montgomery county in 1816. He had traded his farm there for a tract in this county—Bound Tract—some eighteen hundred acres. Here he purchased some 250 acres more. His home was the present farm of J. D. Flint. Some 600 acres of this land, he is said to have cleared and made ready for cultivation. He like his son, Valentine, VanWormer, was a prominent member of the M. E. church and the early quarterly meetings, for want of a more commodious place, are said to have been held in his barn. He died August, 1852, aged 84.

Most of the histories make Horace Fowler a resident of this town in 1806. This is too early, as he did not come until about 1808. He built a house on the present home lot of Charles Larrowe.

He was the father of O. S. and L. N. Fowler and Charlotte Fowler Wells, the noted Phrenologists.

Many of the earlier meetings of the Congregational, now Presbyterian church, were held at his residence. He was elected Commissioner of Highways in 1815, and was prominent in town affairs in other offices.

Byron Haight and son, Peter Haight came about 1814, and settled on the Theobold Neufang farm. Peter Haight was one of the early collectors of the town of Cohocton, and was the father of Mrs. Albert H. Weld.

David Parmenter came to this

town at an early day and settled on the place owned by the Larrowe Milling Co., and owned now by Charles Aldous. He built in 1825, a grist mill and saw mill above where the present plant of the Larrowe Milling Co., stands. It was burned in 1829.

Isaac Morehouse who settled on the Thorp farm opposite the present residence of Mrs. Sarah Thorp. Timothy Sherman who lived on the N. J. Wagner farm, James Barnard, Samuel Rhodes, Jesse Atwood, Charles Burlingham, Samuel Leggett, Cornelius Crouch were all early settlers in and about the village of Cohocton.

Caleb Crouch was a settler in 1828, built a hotel on the present site of the Warner House. He occupied and owned the property until his death in 1842, and by his heirs for some years later the following were among the occupants and in about the following order.

J. P. Brace, Lawrence Borden, Jas. A. Arnold, Mr. Simpson, 1851-1853; Gardner Mason, 1854; Calvin E. Thorp, James Elliott, Samuel S. Rosenkrans, S. Farnsworth, 1867-1868; Samuel S. Turn, 1864-1875; Chas. Densmore, 1875-1876; Shepard Rowell who moved back to the Steuben House, March 1879, after being away from there but a short time.

It was the intention of Mrs. Densmore to open the hotel the next morning, but it took fire and was burned to the ground. Thomas Warner purchased the lot in 1880, and moved a building known as the evaporator building upon the corner and turned it into an evaporator and so occupied it until 1883. That was moved back and stands next to the barn and that year Mr. Warner commenced the erection of the Warner House. That building is an or-

nement to the place but has never been particularly profitable.

Since then its occupants have been as follows:

Van Vleck and son until 1885; Shepard Rowell 1885-1891; Charles King for about six months; O. F. Leiders 1892 to February 1894; Austin H. Twining March 1894-August 1894; Lake & Perault August 1894-August 1895; William Perault August 1895-September 1896; William H. Taylor September 1896 until his death, May 1899; Mrs. W. H. Taylor from May 1899 until December 1899; Smith H. Hill December 1890-March 1901; Richard Kirby March 1901-March 1904; J. P. Brace February 1905-June 1905; Luther S. Veeder September 1905-1909; A. F. Adams March 1909.

Thomas C. Chase came to Cohocton about the year 1812. He purchased a tract of land, most of which was wilderness, in the village. He built a log house on the site of the present Stone residence in this village. His land extended from his residence east half way to the four corners and west including the flats west of the river. Later about 1828, he erected a frame house on the same ground which is now the back part of the Stone residence.

Levi C. Chase, one of his sons, about 1836, built the present Link house at end of the street in Tripnock. Mr. Chase was under Cook and Magee in the construction of the Rochester division of the now Erie railroad and was its first Superintendent for a few years. Afterward he moved to LeRoy and died in Minneapolis, Minn.

Nathaniel B. Chase, another son of Thomas C. Chase, at one time owned the Larrowe Mill site and sold in 1850 to David H. Wilcox. Amos W. Chase, another son, was a

merchant of this place and lived on the Slayton-Wager place on South Main street.

Phillip Cook settled in this town on the farm now owned by Haskins-R. W. Miller and which stands near the Erie railroad south of the present south town line.

He was the father of Constant and Paul C. Cook. He was a former resident of Warren, Herkimer County, and came to this town about 1815. When he came he had slaves, but not long afterward they were freed.

Constant Cook came here in 1820, engaged a few years in farming and in 1822 became interested with the late John Magee, then of Watkins, formerly of Bath, in numerous mail and stage routes. He purchased the Steuben House of Jonathan Danforth that year and thus began the large fortunes which both of these men built up. He moved to Bath in 1843, and later was engaged in the construction of the now Erie railroad, and then known as the Buffalo, New York and Corning, from Corning to Buffalo by way of Batavia and Attica. Later he was interested in the Bloss Coal Co., near Blossburg, Pa.

About 1854, he established what was known at the time of his death, February 24, 1874, as the First National Bank of Bath, over which he presided for twenty years as its president.

Constant Cook, even while a hotel proprietor, was a Justice of the Peace. The following facts are related:

"One day an old gentleman and a young lady alighted from one of his stages as it drove up before the now Steuben House, and stopped for dinner. While waiting the old gentleman informed Mr. Cook that he desired the services of a justice, as they desired to be married. His

host informed him that he had the honor of being one of these officials and would gladly accommodate them. He accordingly tied the nuptial knot and they went on their way rejoicing.

They went to Bath and returned the next day. The young lady had evidently become dissatisfied with her old, new-made husband, for she quickly called the Justice—Landlord Cook to one side, asking him if he could not unmarry them as she had regretted the step she had taken adding, "Mr. Cook, it does seem to me that as you have performed all the ceremony in this matter, that you might unmarry us." Justice Cook assured the young lady, that he would gladly accede to her request if it were in his power to do so. The law that empowered me to so. The law that empowered him to tie the nuptial knot did not provide any means by which he could untie it. She turned away with evident disappointment and reluctantly joined him, whom she had in a foolish moment chosen for her husband."

The father of Moses Saxton lived here and drove the stage from here to Canandaigua for Cook & Magee.

Paul C. Cook, another son of Philip Cook, was a prominent man in town affairs. He was a merchant. About 1828, he built what is known as the "Beehive" — Times-Index office. This building with the house that stood on the Fred Wittig dwelling lot, known as the Winters' house and was burned about 1883, and an old building that stood where Jacob Stein's house is, were the only buildings then on that side of Maple Avenue until the building of the Lichius house, a year or two later, which makes the "Beehive" the oldest building on the south side of Maple Avenue today. He was Super-

visor of the town thirteen years, town clerk 3 years. Member of Assembly 1827-1831. In the fall of 1844 he was elected County Clerk, and re-elected in 1847, holding the office six years. He moved to Bath upon his election as County Clerk.

Albertus Larrowe came from New Jersey to the town of Reading, Schuyler County, and from there to the town of Wheeler. From there he came to Cohocton about 1806, having bought of Samuel S. Haight, then agent of the Pulteney estate, the land from the south line of the Fair ground north to Mill St., in this village and purchased the northern portion of the Cleland land as before mentioned.

John Larrowe, his oldest son, came here and bought the Haight property of his father. He built a house which stood near the location of the present Larrowe farm house, which was afterwards removed and is now known as the Wemple house on Hill street. He erected the present Larrowe farm house. He had four sons, Franklin, Albertus, Marcus Dwight and William Wheeler. Franklin died in 1862; William W., at an earlier date.

John Larrowe died in 1867. His land was left to his two surviving sons, Albertus and Marcus Dwight.

Albertus bought his brother out. In 1866, he bought the present site of the Larrowe Milling Co., of David H. Wilcox and operated it as a custom mill until 1889, when the Larrowe Milling Co., was formed.

The Weld family, which figures in the early history of Cohocton, are an off-shoot of the vigorous parent stock, which so long had its root in Roxbury, Mass.

Captain Joseph Weld with other brothers, Rev. Thomas and Daniel, were in Roxbury as early as 1635, and was undoubtedly one of the sub-

stantial men of Massachusetts Bay.

His great-grand-son, Lieut. Daniel Weld, settled in Carlton, Mass. His second son Noah, had three sons, Isaac, Luther and Calvin. These three sons in their turn became pioneers of Guilford, Vt.—Luther and Calvin were twins, and married sisters, Eunice and Betsey Rogers of Guilford, Mass., who were said to be descendants of John Rogers. The Martyr Four of Luther's sons at one time or another resided in this section.

David Weld, one of his sons, born in 1796, moved to Cohocton in 1816, but went back to Vermont in 1818, and married there September 2, 1819, Mary Taylor, daughter of Jonathan Taylor, who was a member of the famous Boston Tea Party. In 1820, he returned to Cohocton with his bride and was a deacon in the Congregational (now Presbyterian church) and supervisor of the town 1827, 1828, 1831. In 1844 he moved to Illinois in a wagon. He lived on the farm now owned by H. W. Schwingel.

Abigal R. Weld born in Guilford, Vermont, moved with his brother David, to Cohocton and lived here until his death October 4, 1873. He lived in the house on the Schwingel farm after his brother moved west. One of his daughters, Fanny R., was the first wife of Benjamin W. Tambling. She died December 1874. Mr. Tambling died January, 1908.

Luther Weld was born in Guilford, Vermont, and married Fannie Sargeant of Bookbury Maine, where he lived until 1851, when he moved to Cohocton, where he died December 5, 1861. He was the father of the late Albert H. Weld. One of Luther Weld's daughters, Laura E., was at one time connected with W. W. Warner in establishing the first paper published here, and wrote much for

the Rural New Yorker.

Arnold Weld was born in Guilford, Vermont, moved to Cohocton and lived in what was known as the Rex-sicker place, a house that stood just north of St. Paul's Lutheran church, but which has been torn down. He moved to Illinois a number of years ago.

James Reynolds came from Watkins in 1828, with his brother-in-law Job Tripp. He removed to Patchinville, where in 1833, he purchased a saw-mill of Daniel Totten. After ten years' residence there he came back to this town and purchased what is known as the Reynolds place on Loon Lake road, and built a saw-mill thereon. This was burned and he built another and operated it for many years. Mr. Reynolds died, February 7, 1871, aged 79. He was the father of James M. Reynolds.

Job Tripp born in Washington county and, as before said, came here in 1828 and settled on the Haag—M. H. Wilcox place, which then included the Tripp—G. I. Shoutlice farm.

His sons were Ira M., James F., David N., Francis Granger, Henry Clay and Sidney R. He was Commissioner of Highways, Excise Commissioner and held other town offices. He died September 3, 1870, aged 74 years.

Many of the histories give one of the early settlers at Tripnock as Charles Tripp. His son, Charles Tripp, did settle here in 1847, but Charles Tripp, Sr., was never a resident of this town, but of Dansville, where he lived at South Dansville, and was a farmer. His father, James Tripp, coming from Clyde to Patchinville in 1835, and moved to South Dansville in 1839.

Charles, Tripp, Jr., is said to have been quite a wrestler in his day whether from that came the name of

the place—Tripnock—I would not be sure. Many say so, and I have no reason to dispute.

Another son of Charles, Sr., Dan'l Tripp, settled on the Graser place, and was a practicing physician here and in the surrounding country for many years.

In passing I will mention that a man by the name of Borden kept a hotel just above the Clark-Link farm on land about where the present residence of Charles Oliver now stands.

There was also a brewery on the present Eugene Thorp place. Paul C. Cook and Daniel H. Davis owned an interest in it.

LENT HILL

Abram Lent, the first settler of Lent Hill and from whom it received its name, settled there in 1809. His land was the south side of the road as you leave the valley to climb the hill west of the Lent Hill church and before you get to the cemeteries on each side of the highway, east of the school house of School District No. 12. He had a large family. He died January 17, 1880, aged 88 years.

His first wife was Betsey, oldest daughter of Samuel Hartwell, who was a nephew of Roger Sherman of Revolutionary times. Mr. Hartwell's wife Elizabeth Wilkinson, sister of the noted Germania Wilkinson, "The Prophetess".

Samuel Hartwell, according to history, had an exciting life in his early years and passed through many adventures during the war of 1812. He was taken by the British and carried to Kingston, where he was confined in jail. He succeeded in escaping and fleeing to the United States. He made his way to the town of Jerusalem, Yates county, to the home of his sister-in-law, Jemima Wilkinson, and afterward came to North Cohocton where

he kept, if he did not build, the present building on grounds of Blivin's hotel, a hotel in the building standing on the opposite corner of the street from the VanRiper hotel, from 1815 to 1830. Later it was kept by son, Elijah.

Matthew Hatch settled on Lent Hill in 1812. He is said to have been the third family to settle on Lent Hill. His land was what is now the site of the M. E. church and the W. James' farm in the town of Prattsburg, but what Cohocton got in 1874.

Mr. Hatch's wife was a daughter of Abram Lent. They were the parents of five sons and one daughter, Mrs. Wm. Hyatt.

Matthew Hatch died on Lent Hill, and was the first person buried in the Hatch burying ground on the north side of the Lent Hill road.

Mr. Hatch once took forty bushels of oats worth 12½ cents to Dansville, and brought home a barrel of salt. Farmers of this day, what say you to that?

One of his sons, Barnabas C. Hatch, early settled in Michigan and became County Judge and a Member of the Legislature.

Another son, Sylvanus C. Hatch, was a successful farmer on Lent Hill, dying in 1874, at the residence of his son, Hiram W. Hatch and was buried on Lent Hill.

Hiram Ketch, a native of Vermont, a fife Major in the war of 1812, came from Vermont in 1818, and settled in Italy, Yates County. The next year he came to Lent Hill and settled on the Mattice-Totten farm, where empty-handed he managed to become quite a landed proprietor. After his death in 1875, the land was owned by Cyrus Ketch, his son.

Jacob Smith was an early comer, settling on the north end of the Avery farm, later owned the A. L. Rynders, Jr., farm.

Jacob Barney settled on Lent Hill in 1814 on the Samuel Wheaton, now E. E. Stanton farm. Robert Stanton, father of Abel, Jacob, John, now all dead, Elijah, who died during the Civil war, Stephen T., who also served in the Civil war and died in September, 1905, came from Schoharie county in 1820, and settled on what we know as the John Tyler farm, when he took up 50 acres of land on Lent Hill, and which was then a thick pine forest. They used to cut the timber, hardly ever preserving above the first climb, took it to the mill at Lyons Hollow, gave one-half for sawing, then took one thousand feet with an ox team to Naples Landing and got the magnificent sum of four (\$4.00) dollars per 1000.

Mr. Stanton was one of the founders of the M. E. church on Lent Hill, and its first class leader.

Eleazer Tucker, born in Connecticut, came to the town of Cohocton, now Avoca, about 1816, and settled on the farm today known as the Tucker farm just north of Twelve Mile Creek on the Wallace road.

He built a mill on Twelve Mile Creek near his home and cleared a large tract of land. At the coming of the Erie railroad all trains stopped at his place for some time. Smith Tucker, his son, was a prominent farmer.

Ebenezer Keeler was also an early settler and a man of influence on Twelve Mile Creek and in the early politics of the town.

A narrator tells me that in the early 30's there were as many as a dozen houses from Lent Hill church to Pine Hill.

POTTER HILL AND BROWN HILL

Gideon Potter, who settled on the farm now owned by the Walther family, and from whom Potter Hill received its name, was one of the

earliest settlers on that hill.

Darius Crosby came from Hartwick in 1827, and settled on the Henderson farm, now in the town of Avoca, then in this town, and later moved to Potter Hill. He was the father of Thomas S. Crosby.

I quote from an early history. "On the road leading from Potter Hill to the Flint farm may be seen the ruins of an old structure. This was Jonah Cleland's bear pen. Such structures were often built by the pioneers and baited with mutton or some other kind of meat for the purpose of decoying bears to enter at a trap door in the pen. When once in the bear found himself a prisoner. Mr. Cleland built the pen in 1815, but did not complete or use it for a Mr. Robbins, a hunter, brought from the east, a large fine spring iron trap which was substituted for the primitive method.

Valentine VanWormer is said to have caught a deer in the same trap.

On the Deusenberg farm, there was at an early date, a famous bear path along the bank of the river. Jonah Cleland once set a "dead fall" in this path, in which history says he caught thirty or forty bears

One other bear story and I dismiss the subject and diversion. One night a pig was heard to squeal vigorously down on the bank of the river near Cleland's. Upon going out to examine they found a bear standing upright and holding Mr. Pig in his front paws, and trying to jump out of the pen. Every time he jumped the pig squealed. No gun was handy, so clubs were resorted to, but with all his clubbing the bear got away, swam the river with pig, and as pig is a dainty meal for a bear you have the result."

John Brown, with his sons, William, Abram, Mainville, Sylvanus and Richard, were the first settlers

on Brown Hill and on the farm owned by E. V. Brown. They came there in an early day.

Charles Oliver, grandfather of the late Charles Oliver settled in the present town of South Dansville in 1816, coming from Athol, Mass. He bought 200 acres known as the Potter farm near Loon Lake, and built a blacksmith shop near the lake where he remained about ten years, then moving to Rogersville.

During his residence near Loon Lake, then in Cohocton, he held the office of Overseer of the Poor in the years of 1820-21, 22, 24, and that of Assessor 1818-1819. After his removal to Rogersville he continued in the same business of blacksmith. He died February 20, 1866.

PIONEER LIFE

I could still recall many and other names. Some of them early in the history of some portion of the then town, but your patience and my energy have limits, which I must obey.

Let me now strive to picture before you the early life and homes of these sturdy ancestors whom we honor today.

We will try and call at their home—You might have entered a forest road traveling along, if in a very early day you would have observed that they lack regularity of even straightness for this custom was observed. The settler got his land, found the best spring of water upon that lot, built his log house near the spring and the road then was laid out by the nearest cut to the next neighbor's, unless some impassable barrier intervened and they did not hesitate at any small obstacle. You travel on and soon you come to a break in the woods, as you approach you hear a dog barking. They were part and parcel of a pioneer's life.

Nearby is his master—a stal-

wart man clothed in a tow frock and trousers. If he has shoes they are not Crossett, Douglass or Emerson. His hat lies on the ground beside him. He stands on the butt of some majestic monarch of the forest. He appears to have muscular arms and shoulders and a full chest of the very athlete. He meets us with cordiality and invites us to his home.

While standing a few moments let us look about—A fine yoke of oxen and some cows are browsing not far away while a few hogs are in a pen near. There are sheep, not many, as they have to be housed nights for fear of bears, wolves, etc. Part of the land cleared shows a good crop of oats and potatoes—the land cleared showing the potato crop and corn already up. There is also some wheat growing near this clearing and is protected by a fence of logs and brush.

May I quote from another the description of the inside of the house. But first let me say a well made log barn stands near, in which all live stock is enclosed at night, for the early denizens of the forest have not all departed and many a former wild beast of that region had a peculiar liking for pork and mutton.

But we will enter the house. "The wife is young and dressed in a woolen or flax dress and bare footed. I do not think she was particularly pleased at our intrusion, but she soon overcame that and greeted us cordially, but no apology for her house or costume. As we entered she sat near the door spinning flax, and a babe lay near her in a cradle made from the bark of a birch tree, resting on rockers, home-made, and the babe did not feel any compunctions about lying there. I took notes of the house. It was 20x26, constructed of round logs linked with

pieces of split logs, and plastered on the outside with clay. The floors were made of split logs with the flat side up, the door of a thin piece split out of a large log, and the roof of the same. The windows were open places unprotected by glass or sash. The fire place was made of stone and the chimney of sticks and clay. On one side of the fire place was a ladder leading to the chamber. There was a bed in one corner, a table and half a dozen chairs, and against the wall on one side, a few shelves made of split board, on which were a few articles of crockery, some tin ware and three or four books. Behind the door was a spinning wheel and reel.

In some of these dwellings we might have found a frame for weaving. Overhead, fastened on pegs, were a gun, rifle, powder horn, bullet pouch, tomahawk and hunting knife. Everything looks nice and tidy.

Soon dinner was ready. It consisted of corn bread and milk, eaten with a horn spoon. The man ate with us, but the woman was employed sewing on what appeared to be a child's dress. This was a common home. But let us stay longer and watch the daily life.

At one end of the room was a large opening, some six feet, stoned up and two large andirons in the opening. Winter comes on. Storms howl without, but in that opening has been placed some large bull loge, and the fire place glows with its fervent heat. Over the windows has been placed greased cloth or a thin skin. If a cloth it has been greased to make it more susceptible to light. The mother has moulded or dipped her tallow candles and has a fine supply on hand for winter use.

The father and all sons old enough are out logging, or if in the fall are housing the crops. Perhaps one has gone to Dansville or Naples with a

load of lumber or grain and will bring back some provisions. He may have taken his lumber to Naples landing to get \$4 per 1000 and take even that in supplies for his home or take his oats, 40 or 50 bushels to Dansville and trade them for a barrel of salt. He may have gathered up his ashes from the log heaps and taken them to one of the asheries to be turned into potash and traded for some needed supplies. There was a good ashery near the Terry place on North Cohocton road, or he may have gathered his choicest wheat and taken it to the land office at Bath and turned it in to reduce the land debt. Found the price of his wheat lower or the debt higher than expected and returned home disheartened and discouraged and what has the patient wife and mother been doing? Dishes washed, chickens fed, stock looked after. She gathers the wool from the shearing, cleans, cards, spins, weaves into cloth, cuts and makes it into garments for her husband and sons for the coming winter. Then she looks after the flax, brakes it and carries it through all the processes of its becoming linen for under and summer outer clothing. Perhaps she has dyed and colored it, so that it may blossom out into a checked linen dress and when done it was dearer than your silks and satins, for it had in it the reward of labor well done.

I quote "Again one is taken sick. They would make a bee, harvest and secure his crops, while at the same time their own work might be suffering. A settler's home burned by accident, his family would be provided for by his nearest neighbor and all would turn out, build and furnish a house in a few days, so the man could take his family back home."

It's a winter's evening. A large bob-sled is in front of the door, and

before it are a fine yoke of oxen, perhaps two yokes. The family are loaded in and before a great distance is traveled the large platform above the bobs is crowded with a number of pioneer families. If for an evening's visit with a neighbor, no one is left out. The 400 are not born yet—at any rate not in this region. The scripture is fulfilled—"Bear One Another's Burdens." Gaiety, love, friendship, kiss the evening stars in that ride. As one family, they journey on to enter the home of some settler unbidden. Father, mother, sister, brother, lover all there. The settler's home is reached. The father comes to the door. "Mother, they have come." The whole family is out with a greeting. Even mamma has no perplexity or dark clouds flitting across her face because they did not tell her they were coming.

The wraps are dumped in the corner. The table is shoved back. The violin is brought forth. Swain and sweetheart, lover and loved, are soon ranged in the center of the room. Money Musk and Virginia Reel are masters of the evening with the young hearts, while fathers and mothers are ranged about the room with the little ones, and all are happy. Why? Because there is no cast. All are poor. Each and all have the same object—a home in the wilderness. Not always poor. They are seed sowers. They recognize the fact. There has come soon, thirty, some sixty, some 100 fold.

"Princess and Lords may flourish,
or may fade,

A breath can make them as a
breath has made,

But a bold Yeomanry—their country's pride,

When once destroyed, can never
be supplied."

These pioneers sleep in yonder

cemeteries. How many in rugged and uncared for graves.

There is a picture of Liberty Corners before me. There is the Steuben House, one store with probably \$150 stock, on the Beehive stand, a postoffice, more in name than reality, a dozen houses, the daily line of stages. Whiskey at three cents a glass, one of the staples of the community. Contrast it with today. So Hearer, contrast the life primitive in its simplicity with today yet we cry for strenuousity.

ANTI RENT TROUBLES

A dark picture always comes in the history of this life, and it came to our early settlers. The first forty years of the county and town's existence were years of iron grit and labor and discouragement and difficulties were great. The facts were that as they were beginning to prosper and felt that some of their hopes in seeking a new home were to be realized and they were becoming accustomed to existing surroundings. As one says: "After 1800 many who might bought in Ontario or Monroe counties were induced to come to this section. Williamson's balloon of promise had enticed them here and they had commenced to clear the land. Then came the construction of the Erie canal, and these people found those who had bought where they might have gone, with navigation and shipment of their crops brought to their very door while here in Steuben, they had to travel miles to dispose of what little they did raise. The yield was not abundant. The proprietary of the land contributed to the distress of the early purchasers. The price of the land and the constantly accumulating interest on their contracts created discouragement, and that bred discontent with their conditions. Titles were questioned, the land

office doubled and any way sought to get out of the situation. They began commiserating with one another. Hence arose the Anti Rent convention at Bath, January 19, 1830. The Cohocton delegates were Paul C. Cook, David Weld, Elnathan Wing, Peter Haight and Alfred Shattuck.

The convention caused to be sent to Col Robert Troup, then agent of the Pulteney estate, that the proprietary take some action for their immediate and effectual relief. This Memorial was dated January 20, 1830, and on the 14th of March following Col. Troup replied at length and suggested a plan of relief. While this tended to lessen the burdens it did not satisfy their desires. The settlers later succeeded in obtaining a moderate reduction in the price of their lands and the products of their farm was accepted as payment of principal and interest. Still there has ever been expressed a doubt as to the propriety of the proceedings or whether a substantial or lasting gain or benefit was ever received."

Another dark picture of our ancestors lives is worth recalling. Rev. Elisha Bronson, one of the early settlers of the Leorn Lake region, until the formation of Wayland in 1848, a part of this town, who came with his father says: "That in 1815, there was a scarcity of bread. I went through the towns of Springwater, Livonia and Soaria, and thence to Dansville in search of grain for sale, and none was to be had in those towns nor in western New York. People had to mill green wheat and rye for food. I found a field of rye on William Perrine's farm, which was thought nearly ready to cut. I went home and got some neighbors and, with oxen and cart, went and cut some of it and took it to the mill and had it mashed for it was too

damp to grind, and thought our people the happiest people in the world because we had bread."

This and similar incidents came along to give to the life of our early settlers a little more of life's realities. When we think times are going against us let us recall some of these experiences.

But other things combined to effect a change.

During the winter of 1851, the Buffalo, New York and Erie railroad Company surveyed this route for the Erie road as now known, that passes through this village and town. March 5, 1852, the ground just south of Wilcox & Son's office was broke to commence grading. The work was rapidly pushed forward, and on January 27, 1852, the first train arrived at what then was called Liberty Station. Labor had been going on then on this—now branch of the Erie—for two years. On the 4th of July 1852, the company gave the people a ride from Corning to Wayland or vice versa, on platform cars with seats built around the sides and decorated with evergreens.

Some of the historians say the road was opened in 1852. Others in 1853. I will not dispute either, but the facts were that the road ran regular trains from Corning to Wayland—a turn table at Wayland during the fall and winter of 1852, and to Avon in 1853.

With the coming of this railroad the prospects brightened. Bloods, Liberty, Wallace sprang perhaps, not into being, but assumed good forms. In fact, Bloods and Wallace were of no particular growth until then. In fact were nameless as children—and it was a question whether the present Wallace or Tucker's would finally have the station and until Moses Wallace offered not only the land but the name did our child become

of importance in the commercial world.

LUMBER BUSINESS AND MILLS

The clearing of the land and the getting of these magnificent farms in shape with all the buildings to erect made the erection of saw mills at one time a very common thing. Let us look at a few of them. Would today we had much of the timber that was wasted, yet it was almost a necessity to get at the land and fit it for crops out of which they could pay for the acres they bought.

I have already spoken of the Cleland saw and grist mills, and of that one at Tierney's mill, and at Patchinville and Elisha Bronson's at Boneville.

Jesse McQuigg built a saw mill on the Kirkwood stream in an early day which he managed for a number of years until 1844, when he sold out that and his store at North Cohocton and moved to Missouri. There was at one time a saw mill on the opposite side of the river from Kiefer's mill operated by one Dubois.

There was built near the present site of the Kiefer mill a woolen and carding mill by Daniel H. Davis, which was afterwards purchased by the firm of Pedmore & Dantz. This was purchased by Richard Trenman, who had a tannery there for a time, and in 1882, purchased by Charles Kiefer, turned into a feed mill, and now operated by him.

Franklin Larowe built in 1854, a large saw mill on the present site of the slaughter house of Foults Bros. It was operated by him and others for a number of years, then stood vacant for a while, and now does service as a slaughter house.

Eleazer Tucker had a saw mill on Twelve Mile Creek opposite his house. For many years he operated the mill and ran a hotel.

Job Tripp built a mill where the

road which runs along the race north east of the present residence of M. H. Wilcox. Sixty years ago there was a saw mill near the late home of Chas. Ferris, south of Veeder's, built by Benjamin S. Hoag.

Peter Martin built a mill about one-fourth mile north, which was later known as the William Fogal mill at the foot of Brown Hill near the farm house of Bion Slayton. John Evans owned it at one time and was killed there.

J. D. Peterson built a mill in 1858 on the Frank Wager farm. Aaron Saxton the same year built a mill on the present site of the Charles Mehl-enbacher farm in Oil Well Hollow.

Joshua Miner built a steam saw mill in 1850, just beyond St. Paul's Lutheran church near the present residence of George Shoultice, Sr. This mill Calvin E. Thorp successfully carried on for a number of years.

After the David Parmenter mill was burned in 1829, which stood just north of the present Larowe Milling Co.'s site, there was a grist mill built in 1840, by N. B. Chase. It was sold to David H. Wilcox in 1850. Was at one time owned by Daniel H. Davis. A carding mill in the early days stood near. During Wilcox's ownership a large addition was built on the grist mill in 1854, and the year before, in 1853, he built just south of the grist mill a saw mill.

In 1866, Albertus Larowe bought both mills and made extensive repairs on the grist mill. Mr. Larowe operated it as a custom mill, making also a specialty of buckwheat flour, which later became his only product.

In 1890, the Larowe Milling Co., was organized and the mills thoroughly overhauled and enlarged. New and up-to-date machinery put in. Now its capacity is 800 to 1000

barrels of flour every twenty-four hours, with shipments extending to the Pacific coast and all between.

Many other small mills were to be found in an early day at different points in the town, yet it was not until about 1854, that the lumber business took a boom.

In that year H. D. Graves, F. N. Drake and Harrison Harvey came from LeRoy to Cohocton and entered into co-partnership for the manufacturing and dealing in lumber under the firm name of H. D. Graves & Co. Their first mill was built on the Loon Lake road about 10 rods above W. H. Clark's farm. Some time after Z. Waterman became a partner and Graves and Harvey retired. Mr. Waterman only remained a short time, leaving F. N. Drake the sole owner.

In 1861, he invited George W. Drake and Thomas Warner to make him a visit and join in their favorite sport of trout fishing. This they accepted and during the excursion became satisfied that there was more money in lumber than in the hardware business, in which they were then engaged at LeRoy. Mr. Warner and Mr. Drake both became members of the firm of F. N. Drake & Co., and consisted of Franklin N. Drake, Geo. W. Drake and Thomas Warner. They purchased the former Cleland mill, then known as the Davis mill. They also built a large steam mill at Wallace, which was managed for a number of years by Dewitt Hill.

At one time in its history, the firm of F. N. Drake & Co., operated six mills and its annual output was over fifteen million feet of lumber—pine and hemlock. They were in business during the Civil war and prices were high. The mill near Clark's was moved in 1862 to Newman's, and later to Lent Hill near the Fronk place.

In 1866, the firm was dissolved, both the Drakes retiring, leaving Thomas Warner the sole owner. In 1868, the mill was moved from Lent Hill to the present site of the Wilcox & Son mill, where Mr. Warner carried on the business. During the time of Mr. Warner's control of these mills he disbursed large sums of money, giving employment to many men. All telling for the prosperity of Cohocton.

He built two stores, the building on the corner of Maple Avenue and North Main street, also the present McDowell block occupied by the T. R. Harris Co., in company with Harris Bros & Co., who built the hardware part, now owned by Ella W. Harris and occupied by George W. Peck Co.

MILLS AT ATLANTA

A mill was built at Atlanta in 1852, of which Jerry W. Pierce came into possession about 1859. He completed the grist mill which he carried on until his death in 1866. This was sold to O. Ingraham in 1880, and to David S. Waite in 1882. It was burned in 1884.

Atlanta was then and until 1896, without a grist mill. In that year John C. Spencer and Lester Hall, under the firm name of Spencer & Hall built the present Atlanta Roller Mills. The firm was dissolved and was operated by John C. Spencer until 1906, when it was purchased by Floyd E. Adair, and has been operated by him.

There was a small feed mill owned by Byron Hayes before 1896, then they got machinery from Rogersville and put it in the building. All was burned in 1900. In 1901, he built the Hayes mill.

About 1876, Danks & Tucker built a saw and planing mill near the Erie railroad in the northern part of the village. Later it was sold to

George Smith and finally came into D. S. Waite's possession and practically in 1896 passed out of existence.

THE DISTILLERY

I have already told you of the brewery that Cohocton had. But Cohocton has had at least one distillery. Soon after the erection of the Cleland grist mill. Rudolphus Howe and J. Danforth bought an acre of land of Jonah Cleland and built a distillery, about fifteen rods south east of the grist mill, a little back from the East river bank. Mr. Howe then lived in Tripnock and was the father of Paul C. Howe, who moved years ago to Prattsburg and started the Prattsburg News. Mr. Danforth was proprietor of the Steuben House and sold it to Constant Cook. The distillery was built about 1815. Jonah Cleland owned an interest in this distillery, which continued in business down to 1833. So the temperance element are to be congratulated on its downfall, as a search-light fails to reveal any at this day. Yet, I halt, for in its day, the whiskey was new and not forty years whiskey, made within three months. Evidently a better stock and only cost three cents per glass.

I repeat a story told.

"Abram Lent, for whom Lent Hill was named, and his brother, John, were logging in the woods on the Dewey farm, now owned by John Schwingel, the weather being bitter cold, it was proposed that one of them should take a jug and get it filled with Jonah's best whiskey. This was done by Abram, but on his return the whiskey refused to come out of the jug and on examination it was found to be frozen. John accused Abram of playing a joke upon him of drinking up the whiskey and filling the jug with water. Abram insisted that it was "Cleland's best".

John inserted a stick, stirred it vigorously, succeeded in getting a little out, which John admitted had a slight whiskey taste, yet he expressed the opinion that it ought to be boiled down in order to make it what it should be. He accordingly proceeded to boil a quantity of it until it was about two-thirds boiled away, when on tasting it he declared it water pure and simple, even the flavor of whiskey having entirely disappeared."

In that day whiskey sold for three cents per glass, but probably all the present decorations were not known, and so your whiskey was not then made in twenty-four hours.

When we take the fact that even in Vermont a friend of mine, when a boy, took saddle bags and striding a horse, went for whiskey for a minister's meeting, in addition to the kind they had, it will account for much of that kind of habits, many of the old settlers had. Northern distilleries are today becoming a thing of the past.

ASHERIES

Many of the younger generation probably do not know much about asheries. In my younger days I used to see them and remember a large box on a wagon in which a man came and took all my mother had of hard wood ashes, after making her annual soap, paying 10 or 12 cents per bushel. In the early days the seller took the tree and if sound generally preserved up to the first limb and took the rest with all the limbs and branches rolled into an immense log heap, burnt until all was reduced to ashes. This heap of ashes lead to the formation of asheries in different parts of the town.

One of the asheries stood on what was known as the Monier farm just west of North Cohocton highway

this side of the Terry place.

Another stood on the Deusenbery farm on a line between Cleland and Deusenbery in the southern part of the present town. A pile of ashes there reveal its location if you look for it. Fred Henry used to gather ashes and sell potash in an early day for this ashery.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN

The town of Cohocton was formed June 12, 1812, from the older towns of Bath and Dansville and is described as follows: Beginning at the north west corner of the town of Prattsburg; thence west to the north west corner of township No. 6 in the fifth range; thence to the south west corner of said township; thence south to the north west corner of of Lot No. 70, in township No. 5 in the fifth range; thence east to the west line of township No. 5, in the fourth range; thence north on said west line to the center line of township No. 4 in the fifth range; thence east to the south west corner of the township of Prattsburg; thence north on to the west line of Prattsburg to the place of beginning. This included from the old toll gate near Dansville, including Loon Lake region to the New Mill road near W. H. Cotton's residence in the now town of Avoca.

Part of Avoca was later taken off in 1843, and Wayland in 1848.

In 1874, we got a slice from Prattsburg which included from the middle of the hill William James' west line to near Lyons Hollow or in reality to Twelve Mile Creek.

The first town meeting was held March 2, 1813, at the home of Joseph Shattuck, Jr.—the now Stanton house, or April 27, 1813, as the county histories have it. My reason for knowing this date is that I have the town records from 1813 to 1839, which two histories of the county say

are lost and another that, they are burned. All of which is another brain creation.

The first town officers elected were:

Samuel D. Wells, Supervisor.

Charles Bennett, Town Clerk.

Stephen Crawford, John Slack and William Bennett, Assessors.

Jared Parr, John Woodard and Isaac Hall, Commissioners of Highways.

John Slack and Samuel D. Wells,, Poor Masters.

James Barnard, Collector.

James Barnard and Isaac Parmenter Constables.

James Griffith, Jr., and Thomas Rogers, Fence Viewers.

Samuel D. Wells, Pathmaster, Beat 1, begins at town line and goes to school house by Conley's.

Seth Kellogg, Pathmaster, Beat 2, beginning at said house and goes to South bank of Kirkwood Creek.

Daniel Raymond, Beat 3, beginning at said creek and goes to the bridge at Chamberlain's.

James Griffith, Beat 4, beginning at said bridge and goes to north line of Jonah Cleland's lot (taking in the north and south main streets.

Jonah Cleland, Beat 5, beginning at the said line and to the old mill place south of Deusenbery's.

Jonathan Danforth, Beat 6, beginning at said mill place and goes to the town line.

Stephen Crawford, Beat 7.

Drake Beat 8.

Elisha Bronson Beat 9.

Levi Smith Beat 10, beginning at town line and goes to school house near Joseph Shattuck's farm.

The following resolutions were passed at the said town meeting:

Voted that the town give \$5.00 for each wolf. Voted that the town give \$10.00 for each panther. Voted that hogs may run under the restriction

of the law.

Voted the Town Clerk shall procure books necessary for the town, and pay for the same.

Voted that the town submit to the Supervisors respecting the raising of money for the use of the highways.

Voted that the next town meeting be held at the home of Joseph Shattuck.

These are all the resolutions and the manner of their wording at Cohocton's first town meeting.

At a special town meeting held October 2, 1813, Jonas Cleland was chosen Town Clerk, and Darius Hill, constable.

The records show that the regular town meetings were held on the first Tuesday of March down to 1840, when they were changed to the second Tuesday of Feby. The reason being too many were liable to be away on rafts down the river, that the date was moved back a month.

The town meetings were held at Shattuck's hotel (Steuben House now) or at the school house, a few times at Bloods' Hotel, North Cohocton. Later at Caleb Crouch's hotel (or Warner House site) until the erection of the Warner House in 1883, when they were held in the Opero House for years down to the erection of the Engine House and the division of the town into districts, since which time they have been held in Engine House, Shults Hall, and either Waite Opera House at Atlanta or Wetmore Hall at North Cohocton. Now with two districts, District No. 1, in the Engine House, and District No. 2, in Waite Opera House and Wetmore Hall alternately.

I quote a few of the resolutions recorded in the town records. At the town meeting in 1814, I found in addition to bounties already quoted, \$5 offered for each wolf, and \$10 for

each panther, there was a bounty of \$1 for each wild cat.

In 1814, I find another resolution which I leave you to solve, knowing the solution myself. "Resolved, that no cattle be allowed to run within 15 rods of any public house or grist mill from the 1st of December to the 1st day of April under penalty of \$1 for each offense."

In 1825 this was extended to cover in front of stores and the limit was one-half mile.

In 1815, voted that swine shall not be allowed to run without a good and sufficient yoke and being properly rung.

Hogs taken up without a good and sufficient yoke the owner shall pay 12 cents to the constable.

In 1819, voted that it shall be a fine of \$4.00 for any man to suffer any Canada thistle or Tory weed to go to seed on his land or in the highway adjoining his land in the town of Cohocton.

In 1816, I found that \$75 was voted for the support of the poor, and so nearly every year, the amounts varying.

In 1818, voted that the town raise as much money as the law will allow for the common school.

In 1819, voted we raise money to build a pound and that it be forty feet square.

In 1821, voted that if any person suffer his cattle to run in the sugar bush it shall be at his own risk.

In 1822, swine were forbidden to run in the highways.

Until 1831, the records are barren of the election of a Justice of the Peace. At the town meeting that year William Bennett was elected.

In 1864, there seems to have been some trouble over the highway labor, as the town meeting that year passed the following:

Voted that the Commissioner of

Highways be required to prosecute every overseer of highways (pathmaster) who fails to discharge his duties according to highway law.

I could refer to many more town actions that would be of interest. Outside of the Civil war bounty acts, I shall pass by the others.

1813, Samuel D. Wells, Supervisor. Chas. Bennett, Town Clerk.

1814, Samuel D. Wells, Supervisor. Jonas Cleland, Town Clerk. Peter Haight, Collector.

1815, Samuel D. Wells, Supervisor. James Barnard, Town Clerk. Peter Haight, Collector.

1816, Samuel D. Wells, Supervisor. John Bennett, Jr., Town Clerk. Peter Haight, Collector.

1817, John Slack, Supervisor. Peter Haight, Town Clerk. George W. Haight, Collector.

1818, John Slack, Supervisor. John Bennett, Jr., Town Clerk. John Slack Justice of the Peace. Daniel Cooley, Collector.

1819, John Slack, Supervisor. Peter Haight, Town Clerk. John Bennett, Justice of the Peace. Lucius Shattuck, Collector.

1820, John Slack, Supervisor. Paul C. Cook, Town Clerk. Lucius Shattuck, Justice of the Peace.

1821, John Slack, Supervisor. Paul C. Cook, Town Clerk. Caleb Crouch, Justice of the Peace. James Conn, Collector.

1822, Paul C. Cook, Supervisor. Lucius Shattuck, Town Clerk. Herman Bowen, Collector.

1823, Lucius Shattuck, Town Clerk. Herman Bowen, Collector.

1824, Lucius Shattuck, Town Clerk. Herman Bowen, Collector.

1825, Lucius Shattuck, Town Clerk. Clark Kenyon, Collector.

1826, Lucius Shattuck, Town Clerk. Clark Kenyon, Collector.

1827, David Weld, Supervisor. Lucius Shattuck, Town Clerk.

1828, David Weld, Supervisor. Lucius Shattuck, Town Clerk. Constant Cook, Collector.

1829, Paul C. Cook, Supervisor. Lucius Shattuck, Town Clerk. Clark Kenyon, Collector.

1830, Paul C. Cook, Supervisor. Lucius Shattuck, Town Clerk. Peter Haight, Justice of the Peace. Herman Eggleston, Collector.

1831, David Weld, Supervisor. Caleb Crouch, Town Clerk. W. Bennett, Justice of the Peace. Herman Eggleston, Collector.

1832, Paul C. Cook, Supervisor. Lucius Shattuck, Town Clerk. Paul C. Cook, Justice of the Peace. Herman Eggleston, Collector.

1833, Paul C. Cook, Supervisor. Lucius Shattuck, Town Clerk. Job Nicholason, Justice of the Peace. Benjamin D. Briggs, Collector.

1834, Paul C. Cook, Supervisor. Lucius Shattuck, Town Clerk. Thomas A. Bowles Justice of the Peace. Samuel Chamberlain, Collector.

1835, Lucius Shattuck, Town Clerk. John Hess, Justice of the Peace. Jesse P. Brace, Collector.

1836, Alexander S. Palmer, Supervisor; Lucius Shattuck, Town Clerk; Jesse P. Brace, Justice of the Peace; Almon Eggleston, Collector.

1837, Paul C. Cook, Supervisor; Lucius Shattuck, Town Clerk; John Nicholason, Justice of the Peace; Benj. D. Briggs, Collector.

1838, Paul C. Cook, Supervisor; Benj. P. Abner, Town Clerk; Simeon Holmes, Justice of the Peace; Hiram Dewey, Collector.

1839, Calvin Blood, Supervisor; Paul C. Cook, Town Clerk; Myron Patchin, Justice of the Peace; Henry Noble, Collector.

1840, John Hess, Supervisor; Thomas Hendryx, Town Clerk; Constant Cook, Justice of the Peace; Almon Eggleston, Collector.

1841, John Hess, Supervisor; Jesse P. Brace, Town Clerk; Frederick Blood, Jr., Justice of the Peace; Lawrence S. Borden, Collector.

1842, Paul C. Cook, Supervisor; Jesse P. Brace, Town Clerk; Dan'l H. Davis, Justice of the Peace; Lawrence S. Borden, Collector.

1843, John Hess, Supervisor; James Draper, Town Clerk; Myron M. Patchin, Justice of the Peace; Silas Hulburt, Collector.

1844, John Hess, Supervisor; James Draper, Town Clerk; Jesse McQuigg, Justice of the Peace; Silas Hulburt, Collector.

1845, Calvin Blood, Supervisor; James Draper, Town Clerk; Frank Blood, Jr., Justice of the Peace; Hiram Dewey, Collector.

1846, Sephman Flint, Supervisor; Henry G. Blood, Town Clerk; C. J. McDowell, Justice of the Peace; Joseph Crouch, Collector.

1847, M. M. Patchin, Supervisor; James Draper, Town Clerk; Myron M. Patchin, Justice of the Peace; A. W. Chase, Collector.

1848, John Hess, Supervisor; James Draper, Town Clerk; Nelson Thorp, Justice of the Peace; A. W. Chase, Collector.

1849, Sephman Flint, Supervisor; Walter M. Eldred, Town Clerk; W. W. Waite, Justice of the Peace; Levi C. Chase, vacancy; A. W. Chase, Collector.

1850, C. J. McDowell, Supervisor; Austin Hall, Town Clerk; Walter M. Eldred, Justice of the Peace; A. W. Chase, Collector.

1851, C. J. McDowell, Supervisor; S. D. Shattuck, Town Clerk; Samuel G. Fowler, Justice of the Peace; E. L. Bradley, vacancy; Chas. J. Rosenkrans, Collector.

1852, C. J. McDowell, Supervisor; Lucius Shattuck, Town Clerk; Austin Hall, Justice of the Peace; Chas. J. Rosenkrans, Collector.

1853, David H. Wilcox, Supervisor; S. D. Shattuck, Town Clerk; Frederick Blood, Jr., Justice of the Peace; Minor T. Conley, Collector.

1854, C. J. McDowell, Supervisor; A. W. Chase, Town Clerk; James F. Blood, Justice of the Peace; Geo. A. Haight, Collector.

1855, Albertus Larrowe, Supervisor; Andrew W. Moore, Town Clerk; Edmund Finch, Justice of the Peace; George F. Mead, Collector.

1856, Albertus Larrowe, Supervisor; Andrew W. Moore, Town Clerk; Thomas S. Crosby, Justice of the Peace; George F. Mead, Collector.

1857, Franklin Larrowe, Supervisor; Austin Hall, Town Clerk; I. H. Nicholson, Justice of the Peace; George F. Mead, Collector.

1858, James Draper, Supervisor; Lonard D. Connor, Town Clerk; Asa Adams, vacancy; James F. Wood, Justice of the Peace.

1859, S. D. Shattuck, Supervisor; Austin Hall, Town Clerk; Edmund Finch, Justice of the Peace; Geo. W. Haight, Collector.

1860, David H. Wilcox, Supervisor; J. H. Stanley, Town Clerk; Thomas Crosby, Justice of the Peace; George W. Haight, Collector.

1861, David H. Wilcox, Supervisor; Austin Hall, Town Clerk; Asa Adams, Justice of the Peace; Lyman H. Day, Collector.

1862, David H. Wilcox, Supervisor; E. S. Carpenter, Town Clerk; S. G. Fowler, vacancy; James F. Wood, Justice of the Peace; William Washburn, Collector.

1863, Franklin N. Drake, Supervisor; E. S. Carpenter, Town Clerk; W. W. Waite, Justice of the Peace; S. D. Shattuck, Collector.

1864, David H. Wilcox, Supervisor; E. S. Carpenter, Town Clerk; Thomas S. Crosby, Justice of the

Peace; William Washburn, Collector.

1865, John H. Butler, Supervisor; Austin Hall, Town Clerk; Asa Adams, Justice of the Peace; J. D. Hendryx, Collector.

1866, John H. Butler, Supervisor; Chas. H. Beyer, Town Clerk; James F. Wood, Justice of the Peace; Chas. Tripp, Jr., Collector.

1867, Calvin E. Thorp, Supervisor; Austin Hall, Town Clerk; G. W. Hewitt, Justice of the Peace; Chas. Tripp, Jr., Collector.

1868, Stephen D. Shattuck Supervisor; Marcus S. Harris, Town Clerk; Ithel H. Nichoson, Justice of the Peace; Samuel S. Rosenkrans, Collector.

1869, Stephen D. Shattuck, Supervisor; Marcus S. Harris, Town Clerk; Asa Adams, Justice of the Peace; Samuel Street, Jr., Collector.

1870, Stephen D. Shattuck, Supervisor; Carl H. Wilcox, Town Clerk; Marcus S. Harris, Justice of the Peace; Tyler J. Briggs, Collector.

1871, Ira M. Tripp, Supervisor; Rodney E. Harris, Town Clerk; Albertus Larrowe, Justice of the Peace; Tyler J. Briggs, Collector.

1872, Stephen D. Shattuck, Supervisor; Albert T. Parkhill, Town Clerk; Aetna M. Davis, Justice of the Peace; Francis G. Tripp, Collector.

1873, Thomas Warner, Supervisor; Edwin A. Draper, Town Clerk; Asa Adams, Justice of the Peace; James C. Green, Collector.

1874, Thomas Warner, Supervisor; Edwin A. Draper, Town Clerk; Hiram Wygant, Justice of the Peace; James C. Green, Collector.

1875, James P. Clark, Supervisor; Edwin A. Draper, Town Clerk; Jasper Partridge, Justice of the Peace; James C. Green, Collector.

1876, Orange S. Searl, Supervisor; H. C. Lddiard, Town Clerk; C. W.

Stanton, Justice of the Peace, Jasper Partridge vacancy; Chas. E. Hall, Collector.

1877, Myron W. Harris, Supervisor; J. M. Reynolds, Town Clerk; Charles Sheldon, Justice of the Peace; James H. Moulton, Collector.

1878, Byron A. Tyler, Supervisor; J. M. Reynolds, Town Clerk; Thomas S. Crosby, Justice of the Peace; John Robinson, Collector.

1879, Myron W. Harris, Supervisor; Peter J. Rocker, Town Clerk; Frank C. Fowler, Justice of the Peace, E. Finch, vacancy; Wallace Wagner, Collector.

1880, Myron W. Harris, Supervisor; Peter J. Rocker, Town Clerk; George W. Cooley, Justice of the Peace; Seth A. Hill, Collector.

1881, Calvin E. Thorp, Supervisor; Samued D. Parmenter; Town Clerk; George W. Ardell, Justice of the Peace, F. ;B. Beecher, vacancy Henry C. Tripp, Collector.

1882, Dwight Weld, Supervisor; Edwin A. Draper, Town Clerk; Chas. E. Hall, Justice of the Peace; John VanAlstyne, Collector.

1883, Dwight Weld, Supervisor; Henry Finch, Town Clerk; Frank C. Fowler, Justice of the Peace, J. L. Waugh vacancy; George E. Wagner, Collector.

1884, James M. Reynolds, Supervisor; Henry Finch, Town Clerk; James B. Slayton, Justice of the Peace, B R. Streety, vacancy; John Partridge, Collector.

1885, Asa McDowell, Supervisor; W. E. Adair, Town Clerk; Harrison Briglin, Justice of the Peace; Murry Tripp, Collector.

1886, William T Slattery, Supervisor; Henry Maichle, Town Clerk; J. Leonard Waugh, Justice of the Peace; W. T. Cornish, Collector.

1887, Calvin E. Thorp, Supervisor; James Fox, Town Clerk; Noyes K. Fowler, Justice of the Peace;

Burr Edmond, Collector.

1888, Hiram W. Hatch, Supervisor; Chas E. Crosby, Town Clerk; Henry Maichle, Justice of the Peace; John P. Cronk, Collector.

1889, Charles Oliver, Supervisor; Chas. E. Crosby, Town Clerk; H. Briglin, Justice of the Peace; Jacob Schweitzer, Collector.

1890, Dwight Weld, Supervisor; Charles E. Crosby, Town Clerk; W. W. Jackson, Justice of the Peace; James C. Wetmore, Collector.

1891, Albert H. Wilcox, Supervisor; Charles E. Crosby, Town Clerk; Noyes K. Fowler, Justice of the Peace; Harvey Noble, Collector.

1892, Albert H. Wilcox, Supervisor; Andrew E. Shults, Town Clerk; J. Leonard Waugh, Justice of the Peace; L. R. Partridge, Collector.

1893, Hyatt C. Hatch, Supervisor; Samuel D. Parmenter, Town Clerk; Joel J. Crouch, Justice of the Peace; Henry Finch, Collector.

1894, Hyatt C. Hatch, Supervisor; Henry Finch, Town Clerk; Edwin A. Draper, Justice of the Peace; Albert L. Corey, Collector.

1895, Hyatt C. Hatch, Supervisor; Henry Finch, Town Clerk; Chas. B. Stoddard, Justice of the Peace; Eugene B. Slayton, Collector.

1896, Albert H. Wilcox, Supervisor; Ira L. Goff, Town Clerk; Webster Edmunds, Justice of the Peace; Friend Bowles, Collector.

1897, Albert H. Wilcox, Supervisor; Henry C. Pierce, Justice of the Peace; Fred A. Tobias, Collector.

1898, W. E. Otto, Supervisor; Stephen D. Shattuck, Town Clerk; Henry Maichle, Justice of the Peace; Eugene R. Briggs, Collector.

1899, W. E. Otto, Supervisor; Stephen D. Shattuck, Town Clerk; Henry Maichle, Justice of the Peace; Eugene R. Briggs, Collector.

1900, Eugene B. Slayton, Supervisor; Stephen D. Shattuck, Town

Clerk; J. Leonard Waugh, Justice of the Peace; Henry Finch, Collector.

1901, Eugene B. Slayton, Supervisor; Stephen D. Shattuck, Town Clerk; L. R. Partridge, Justice of the Peace; Henry Finch, Collector.

1902, Eugene B. Slayton, Supervisor; Edwin S. Brown, Town Clerk; F. A. Tobias, Justice of the Peace; Henry Marsh, Collector.

1903, Eugene B. Slayton, Supervisor; Edwin S. Brown, Town Clerk; H. Wheaton, Justice of the Peace; Henry Marsh, Collector.

1904, Willis E. Waite, Supervisor; Edwin S. Brown, Town Clerk; Webster Edmunds, Justice of the Peace; Henry Marsh, Collector.

1905, Willis E. Waite, Supervisor; Edwin S. Brown, Town Clerk; Wesley Bush, Justice of the Peace; Henry Marsh, Collector.

1906, Willis E. Waite, Supervisor; Fred W. Snyder, Town Clerk; J. Leonard Waugh, Justice of the Peace; Henry Finch, Collector.

1907, Willis E. Waite, Supervisor; Fred W. Snyder, Town Clerk; H. Wheaton, Justice of the Peace; Henry Finch, Collector.

1908, Albert H. Wilcox; Fred W. Snyder; N. J. Wagner, Justice of the Peace; Alpha H. Lewis, Collector.

1909, Albert H. Wilcox, Supervisor; Fred W. Snyder, Town Clerk; R. P. Moulton, Justice of the Peace; Alpha H. Lewis, Collector.

1910-11 Albert H. Wilcox, Supervisor; Fred W. Snyder, Town Clerk; J. Leonard Waugh, A. McWatters, Justices of the Peace; Alpha H. Lewis, Collector.

1912, Jared Parr, John Woodward, Isaac Hall, Commissioners of Highways; Stephen Crawford, John Slack, William Bennett, Assessors.

1914, Samuel D. Wells, Isaac Hall, William Bennett, Commissioners of Highways; Samuel Rhodes, F. Blakely, John Slack, Assessors.

1815, Edward Dunn, Samuel D. Wells, Horace Fowler, Commissioners of Highways; Jared Parr, Jonathan Parks, Edward Markham, Assessors.

1816, David Fowler, Timothy Sheman, Sylvester Halliday, Commissioners of Highways; Jonas Cleland, Jonathan Parks, Salmon Bronson, Assessors.

1817, Elisha Bronson, David Parmenter, Daniel Bacon, Commissioners of Highways; Salmon Bronson, Benjamin Haight, Jonathan Parks, Assessors.

1818, Horace Fowler, W. Bennett, Peter Haight, Commissioners of Highways; Chas. Oliver, Benjamin Haight, Samuel D. Wells, Assessors.

1819-1820, Horace Fowler, Geo. Frederick, Sylvanus Brownell, Commissioners of Highways; Charles Oliver, Benjamin Haight, Amos Knowlton, Assessors.

1821, Eleazer Tucker, Edward Dunn, Abijah Fowler, Commissioners of Highways; Samuel D. Wells, Sylvester Halliday, Isaac Hall, Assessors.

1822, Jonathan Parks, Alexander D. Wells, Horace Fowler, Commissioners of Highways; Duty Waite, Constant Cook, Josiah Pond, Assessors.

1823, Horace Fowler, Jacob Wright, John Woodard, Commissioners of Highways; Duty Waite, Constant Cook, Josiah Pond, Assessors.

1824, Jonathan Parks, Abijah Fowler, Thomas A. Bowles, Commissioners of Highways; Duty Waite, Constant Cook, Josiah Pond, Assessors.

1825, Edw. Marcum, Abijah Fowler, Thomas A. Bowles, Commissioners of Highways; Duty Waite, Constant Cook, Josiah Pond, Assessors.

1826, Benona Danks, Eleazer Tucker, Peter Haight, Commissioners of Highways; Edward Marcum, Con-

stant Cook, Duty Waite, Assessors.

1827, James Barnard, Richard Crouch, Edward Dunn, Commissioners of Highways; Duty Waite, Josiah Pond, Isaac Hall, Assessors.

1828, Thomas A. Bowles, Horace Fowler, Frederick Harter, Commissioners of Highways; Constant Cook, Duty Waite, David Joslen, Assessors.

1829, James Barnard, Eleazer Monroe, George Frederick, Commissioners of Highways; Thomas A. Bowles, John Larrowe, John Hess, Assessors.

1830, James Wallace, Seth B. Cady, Alfred Shattuck, Commissioners of Highways; John Hess, John Larrowe, Thomas A. Bowles, Assessors.

1831, Job Tripp, Jonathan Parks, Alexander D. Wells, Commissioners of Highways; Thomas A. Bowles, John Larrowe, Daniel Jasper, Assessors.

1832, Isaac Hall, Gardner Pierce, Benona Danks, Commissioners of Highways; Duty Waite, William Walker, John Hess, Assessors.

1833, Gardner Pierce, Benona Danks, Isaac Hall, Commissioners of Highways; John Hess, Thomas A. Bowles, Daniel H. Davis, Assessors.

1834, Gardner Pierce, W. Walker, James Wallace, Commissioners of Highways; John Hess, Stephen Flint, Thomas A. Bowles, Assessors.

1835, W. Bronson, Benona Danks, Barnabas C. Hatch, Commissioners of Highways; Thomas A. Bowles, Gardner Pierce, Stephen Flint, Assessors.

1836, Samuel Raymond, Abram Lent, George Frederick, Commissioner of Highways; Joseph Rosenkrans, John Hess, Thos. A. Bowles, Assessors.

1837, Abram Lent, Benjamin Warner, Christopher Cooper, Commissioners of Highways; Thomas A.

Bowles, Joseph Rosenkrans, Gardner Pierce, Assessors.

1838, William Bronson, Job Tripp, Richard Moulton, Commissioners of Highways; John Hess, William Walker, Hiram Spaulding, Assessors.

1839, James Wallace, Abram Lent, Rodman Potter, Commissioners of Highways; William W. Waite, William Waiker, William Bronson, Assessors.

1840, Rodman Potter, Hiram Spaulding, Job Tripp, Commissioners of Highways; Frederick Blood, Chas. W. Bronson, Simeon Holmes, Assessors.

1841, Job Tripp, Hiram Spaulding, Rodman Potter, Commissioners of Highways; Chas. W. Bronson, Abram Waugh, Simeon Holmes, Assessors.

1842, Abijah Fowler, Warren Patchin, Jr., Abram Lent, Commissioners of Highways; Stehen Flint, Gardner Pierce, Abram Waugh, Assessors.

1843, Jerry W. Pierce, Richard Tucker, Salmon H. Palmer, Commissioners of Highways; Abram Waugh, C. J. McDowell, Marcus Peck, Assessors.

1844, Edwin A. Parmenter, Rodman Potter, Jackson Crouch, Commissioners of Highways; Hiram Clayson, Dennis Connor, Robert M. Patchin, Assessors.

1845, Darius Crosby, Hiram Spaulding, Robert M. Patchin, Commissioners of Highways; E. A. Parmenter, Abram Waugh, David Bronson, Assessors.

1846, Benjamin S. Hoag, 3 years; Highways; John Hess, 3 years, H. Patchin, 1 year, Commissioners of Highways; John Hess, 2 years, H. Spaulding, 2 years, Darius Crosby, 1 years, Assessors.

1847, L. E. Day, Commissioner of Highways; Darius Crosby, C. W. Bronson, vacancy, Assessors.

1848, Isaac Leggett, Commissioner of Highways; Abram Waugh, Assessor, R. M. Patchin, vacancy, Assessors.

1849, James Armstrong, Commissioner of Highways; Abram Lent, Assessor.

1850, Franklin Larrowe, Commissioner of Highways; James Armstrong, Assessor.

1851, Hiram Dewey, Commissioner of Highways; Hiram Clayson, Assessor.

1851, Hiram Spaulding, Commissioner of Highways; George Sager, Assessor.

1852, Samuel Rosenkrans, Commissioner of Highways; George Sager, Assessor.

1853, D. S. Morehouse, Commissioner of Highways; John Kellogg, Assessor.

1854, Ashel Tyler, Commissioner of Highways; Rice Moulton, Assessor, E. H. Slayton, vacancy.

1855, Samuel S. Rosenkrans, Commissioner of Highways; Hiram Dewey, Assessor, Benjamin Warner, vacancy.

1856, Samuel S. Rosenkrans, Commissioner of Highways; Sepham Flint, Assessor.

1857, Samuel S. Rosenkrans, Commissioner of Highways; Jesse Edmond, Assessor.

1858, Amos Stone, Commissioner of Highways; John Kellogg, Assessor, Abram Waugh, vacancy.

1859, H. N. Tousey, Commissioner of Highways; Gardner Waite, Assessor.

1860, H. N. Tousey, Commissioner of Highways; William Rynders, Assessor; C. V. K. Woodworth, vacancy.

1861, Amos Stone, Commissioner of Highways; James B. Slayton, Assessor.

1862, Isaac B. Hoagland, Commissioner of Highways; Jonathan C.

Parks, Assessor.

1863, Jerome P. Sutherland, Commissioner of Highways; Jesse Edmond, Assessor.

1864, Daniel Raymond, Commissioner of Highways; Stephen C. Phillips, Assessor.

1865, S. F. Woodworth, Commissioner of Highways; Orlando Wetmore, Assessors.

1866, Bryan A. Tyler, Commissioner of Highways; William H. Smith, Assessor.

1867, Ira M. Tripp, Commissioner of Highways; William H. Smith, Assessor.

1868, Wheeler Clayson, Commissioner of Highways; Ashel Tyler, Assessor.

1869, Eli Aspinwall, Commissioner of Highways; Ashel Tyler, Gorge W. Drake, Assessors.

1870, Ira M. Tripp, Commissioner of Highways; James B. Slayton, Assessor.

1871, S. F. Woodworth, Commissioner of Highways; Hiram Rynders, Assessor.

1872, Philo Knickerbocker, Commissioner of Highways; Samuel F. Woodworth, Assessors.

1873, Grattan H. Wallace, Commissioner of Highways; James B. Slayton, Assessor.

1874, Ira M. Tripp, Commissioner of Highways; Abner Gardner, Assessor.

1875, Hiram W. Hatch, Commissioner of Highways; John Miller, Assessor.

1876, Pliny F. Horr, Commissioner of Highways; M. J. Tyler, Assessor, W. H. Smith, vacancy.

1877, Byron A. Tyler, Commissioner; Milan J. Tyler, Assessor.

1878, Henry S. Clayson, Commissioner of Highways; W. W. Jackson, Assessor.

1879, Harvey F. Johnson, Commissioner of Highways; George Bol-

ster, Assessor.

1880, Jacob Wagner, Commissioner of Highways; Harvey Lowell, Assessor.

1881, Samuel M. Parks, Commissioner of Highways; Jesse Edmond, Assessor.

1882, Philip Folts, Commissioner of Highways; Ezekiel Brown, Assessor.

1883, Noyes K. Fowler, Commissioner of Highways; O. W. Hoxter, Assessor.

1884, John Larrowe, Commissioner of Highways; James P. Clark, Assessor.

1885, Dwight Weld, Commissioner of Highways; W. W. Jackson, Assessor.

1886, Henry Folts, Commissioner of Highways; Hollis H. Tyler, Assessor.

1887, Oliver Hoxter, Commissioner of Highways; Philip Folts, Assessor.

1888, Eugene E. Stetson, Commissioner of Highways; W. W. Jackson, Assessor.

1889, Frank C. Fowler, Commissioner of Highways; Hollis H. Tyler, Assessor.

1890, Murry Tripp, Commissioner of Highways; Philip Folts, Assessor.

1891, Stephen T. Stanton, Commissioner of Highways; George Fronk, Assessor.

1892, Lorenzo M. Jones, Commissioner of Highways; Darwin Marsh, Assessor.

1893, Rice T. Moulton, Commissioner of Highways; Henry W. Schwingel, Assessor.

1894, Martin H. Wilcox, Commissioner of Highways; William Cragg, Assessor.

1895, Martin H. Wilcox, Commissioner of Highways; William H. Hammond, Assessor.

1896, William L. Rowe, Commis-

sioner of Highways; W. W. Jackson, Assessor.

1897, William L. Rowe, Commissioner of Highways; William Cragg, Assessor.

1898, Humphrey Courtney, Commissioner of Highways; Beach Drake, Assessor.

1899, Humphrey Courtney, Commissioner of Highways; John C. Mattice, Assessor.

1900, Humphrey Courtney, Commissioner of Highways; Jacob Neu, Assessor.

1901-1902, Martin H. Wilcox, Commissioner of Highways; Beach Drake, W. W. Jackson, William Cragg, Assessors.

1903-1904, John G. Pritting, Commissioner of Highways; W. W. Jackson, Frank Rex, Assessors.

1905-1906, John G. Pritting, Commissioner of Highways; W. W. Jackson, Frank Rex, William Cragg, Assessors.

1907-08-09, Frank Rex, Commissioner of Highways; William Cragg, William J. Faulkner, Henry Field, Assessors.

1909-10, H. A. Neufang, Commissioner of Highways; William Cragg, William J. Faulkner, Henry Field, Assessors.

1911-14, John G. Pritting, Commissioner of Highways; William Cragg, William J. Faulkner, Henry Field, Assessors.

CIVIL WAR PERIOD

I now come to the actions of the town in reference to Town Bounties during the Civil War. That time that tried the best and stoutest hearts as to what was best to do. That time when men were called upon not only of their means—but of their sons—aye of themselves, when "It is sweet and glorious for one's country to die", became more than a beautiful sentiment—but meant lonely firesides, less help, struggles for life.

No, that was small. It meant more taxes, the wife at the helm. Perhaps and too often, the mother and lover at the bier.

In December, 1863, the following act was passed by the Board of Supervisors. I give it in full as it is the basis for other acts:

"Resolved, that the county of Steuben will pay \$300 to each and every person who has volunteered since its last call of the President for 300,000 men made the 17th day of October, 1863, or who shall hereafter volunteer into the service of the United States and be credited to their respective towns of this county until the quotas of the respective towns under the last call for volunteers be filled.

"Resolved, that the treasurer of Steuben County be directed to issue negotiable bonds of the county in amount not exceeding a sum sufficient to pay \$300 to each volunteer to the full numbers of the quota of the county, under the last call, and shall deliver such bonds to the Supervisors of the respective towns in sufficient amounts to enable them to pay the sum of \$300 to each volunteer from that from that town up to the number of the quota of said town under said call, upon his filing with the treasurer a bond conditioned for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in him by these resolutions of such amount as the treasurer shall require with sufficient sureties, and in case the Supervisor of any town shall neglect or refuse for twenty-five days from the date of the passage of these resolutions to file such bonds or to act in pursuance of these resolutions, then and in that case, such County Treasurer shall appoint some responsible citizen of such town who will file such surety to act in place of said Supervisor in performing the duties required by these

resolutions and shall deliver to him such bonds in the same manner as to the Supervisor when acting.

Other resolutions not copied.

The town held seven town meetings between December, 1863 and December, 1864, and on only one occasion that of offering \$1000 to volunteers did the town vote, nay.

I quote these meetings:

At a special town meeting held on December 29, 1863, the above resolutions were adopted by the town of Cohocton by a vote of 197 to 27.

At a special town meeting held on March 8, 1864, in pursuance to a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors, February 25, 1864, as to paying \$300 to each and every person who has been mustered into the service of the United States since October, 1863, or who shall hereafter volunteer into the service and be credited to the respective towns until the quotas of said towns of the county under the call of the President of the United States for 500,000 made February 1, 1864, shall be filed.

"Resolved, that the resolutions shall not apply or be binding upon any town except upon a vote of a majority of the electors of such town present and voting at a town meeting at which the question shall be submitted."

Our Supervisor, David H. Wilcox, favored and voted for the resolution.

The vote of town at special meeting March 8, 1864, was 144 to 3 for the adoption by Cohocton.

On June 6, 1864, at a meeting of the Town Board of Cohocton, it was voted, "That if it shall be found impossible after due diligence and vigorous effort to fill the deficiency in the quota of said town under the last call of the President for 200,000 men with volunteers obtained at an expense to said town of \$300 before

the 12th day of June, 1864. Then and in that case the Supervisor of said town of Cohocton may and shall pay to the Collector of Internal Revenue in and for this district the sum of \$300 of the money provided for volunteer bounty for each and every person for which there shall be a deficiency under said quota for the procurement of a volunteer or substitute."

Signed,

David H. Wilcox, Supervisor.

James F. Wood,

Thomas S. Crosby,

Justices.

E. S. Carpenter,

Town Clerk.

The Board of Supervisors on July 29, 1864, passed another resolution to pay \$200 additional which the town, at a special meeting, held on August 3, 1864, adopted for Cohocton, for, 105; 19 against.

The fourth special town meeting held that year was August 23, 1864, to ratify the resolution of the Board of Supervisors held August 17, 1864, authorizing an additional bounty of \$100 to all volunteers credited to the town under the last call of the President for 500,000 more men made July 18, 1864. For, 62; against, 6.

The fifth special town meeting was held September 18, 1864, on the following:

"Resolved, that the Board of said town be authorized to issue the bonds of said town bearing annual interest to pay said bounties this day provided for volunteers and the bonds issued by the Town Board be divided into three classes. The first class to be made payable on the 1st day of February, 1865; 2d class on the 1st day of February, 1866; the 3d class on the 1st day of February, 1867.

"Resolved, that the town of Cohocton shall raise by tax the sum of

six thousand (\$6000) for each man who shall volunteer under the last call of the President for 500,000 more men made July 18, 1864, to fill the said quota of the said town of Cohocton, N. Y., being (\$1000) one thousand dollars each."

I give these resolutions as written in the town records, although it looks as if the first should be last and the second be first. They were the only ones voted down during the bounty question actions. For, 147; against, 155.

The sixth special town meeting for 1864, was held September 19, 1864. The whole number of votes given for and against the bounty as per resolutions offered and public notice, viz:

To vote for or against a bounty to each person who shall or has volunteered into the military service of the United States to the credit of the town of Cohocton under the call of the President for 500,000 more men made July 18, 1864, as follows:

Five hundred dollars to each person who shall have volunteered on and after the 1st day of September, 1864, and \$200 to each person who volunteered as aforesaid previous to the 1st day of September, 1864, which \$500 may be used by any person to procure a substitute to the credit of said town, all of which said bounty shall be in addition to all bounties now provided, but no more bounties than that already provided to be paid to volunteers who entered previous to September 1, 1864, unless the quota of the town was 375. For, 229; against, 146.

At a meeting of the Town Board of Cohocton, September 24, 1864:

"Resolved, that the Supervisor of the town of Cohocton, N. Y., have discretionary power of appropriating a sufficient sum of money for the relief of the families of volunteers who are credited to the town of Cohocton

and are now in the service of the United States of America, to supply their present pressing wants according to the provisions of chapter 8 of Laws of New York passed February 9, 1864.

D. H. Wilcox, Supervisor.
W. W. Waite,
Thomas S. Crosby,
James F. Wood,
Justices of the Peace.
E. S. Carpenter,
Town Clerk.

Thus it will be seen that the town met these trying times with a spirit of liberality and encouragement. So the town, bravely passed one of the trying years of its history. Names of those who enlisted given at close of history. About 230 went out from this town.

THE VILLAGE

Cohocton has but one incorporated village within its limits at the present time. Atlanta and North Cohocton are both thriving settlements in the northern part of the town.

At a meeting held at the law office of Orange S. Searl, Tuesday evening, March 24, 1891, for the purpose of taking action on the incorporation of the village of Cohocton, Stephen D. Shattuck was chosen chairman, and Andrew E. Shults, secretary. On motion the following committee was appointed to make a survey and map or territory intended to be included in the incorporation:

J. L. Barthelme, James Fox, Henry Maichle, James M. Reynolds, Hiram Wygant, W. J. Shults, Valentine Graser, only one of whom, Henry Maichle, is residing here. All others dead.

At a meeting held April 9, 1891, the committee on survey and map reported. Report accepted and committee discharged. The following were appointed on census and to have map and census posted as re-

quired by law, and also to issue the proper notice to the voters on the proposed incorporation:

John F. Shults, John T. Lichius, J. M. Reynolds, W. W. Jackson, James Fox, W. J. Shults and Chas. Wilder.

This committee reported, making notice and call for election to be held in rooms over the Fox drug store, now back of M. A. McDowell's law office, on Tuesday, the 14th day of July, 1891, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., to determine whether the proposed territory shall be incorporated and be the village corporation of Cohocton. This was signed by thirty-two different citizens within the proposed territory. According, on July 14, 1891, the election was held, Albert H. Wilcox, Supervisor of the town, and Chas. E. Crosby, Town Clerk of the town, acting as inspectors of election. The whole number of votes cast was 230. For corporation 141; against, 89, being a majority of 52 for incorporation.

The first village election was held August 18, 1891, and the officers elected were: James M. Reynolds, President; James Fox, Andrew E. Shults, Frank T. Baker, Trustees.

William E. Adair, Treasurer.

Charles W. Godfrey, Collector.

The Board appointed Dr. Ira L. Goff, Clerk.

John T. Lichius, Street Commissioner; William H. Adair and Henry C. Hart, Police Constables.

The water tax was voted September 7, 1893. Bonds for \$22,500 were issued and the water system was laid in the fall of 1893, by Sykes Brothers of Buffalo. The tax for the Engine House and Lockup was voted and the building was built in the winter of 1893-1894.

The Presidents, Trustees and

Clerks since incorporation have been as follows:

1891-1892, President, James M. Reynolds; Trustees, James Fox, Andrew E. Shults, Frank T. Baker; Clerk, Dr. Ira L. Goff.

1893, Andrew E. Shults, President; Trustees, W. W. Jackson, one year; Theodore R. Harris, two years, Charles Oliver, two years; Clerk, Dr. Ira L. Goff.

1894, William E. Adair, President; Jacob L. Barthelme, Trustee; Dr. Ira L. Goff, Clerk.

1895, William E. Adair, President; Thomas B. Fowler and Webster Edmunds, Trustees; Dr. Ira L. Goff, Clerk.

1896, C. W. Stanton, President; Ard O. Dewey, Trustee; J. Leonard Waugh, Clerk.

1897, Peter J. Rocker, President; E. B. Slayton, W. J. Becker, Trustees; Edwin S. Brown, Clerk.

1898, Peter J. Rocker, President; E. B. Slayton, Henry Finch, Trustees; Edwin S. Brown, Clerk.

1899-1900, Peter J. Rocker, President, E. B. Slayton, Henry Finch, Trustees; Edwin S. Brown, Clerk.

1901, Manley A. McDowell, President; E. B. Slayton, C. J. Mehlenbacher, Trustees; Webster Edmunds, Clerk.

1902, Andrew E. Shults, President; F. A. Tobias, Trustee; Edwin S. Brown, Clerk.

1903, George E. Wagner, resigned, C. W. Stanton, President; J. L. Barthelme, Trustee; Edwin S. Brown, Clerk.

1904, C. W. Stanton, President; C. C. Newcomb, Trustee; Edwin S. Brown, Clerk.

1905, A. C. Westfall, President; F. W. Snyder, Trustee; Edwin S. Brown, Clerk.

1906, A. C. Westfall, President; F. W. Snyder, Trustee; Edwin S. Brown, Clerk.

1907, Fred W. Snyder, President; C. C. Newcomb, Manley A. McDowell, Trustees; Edwin S. Brown, Clerk.

1908-1909, Fred W. Snyder, President; C. C. Newcomb, Manley A. McDowell, Trustees; M. E. Weld, Clerk.

1910, Andrew L. Shults, President; Manley A. McDowell, S. D. Parmenter, Trustees; A. McWatters, Clerk.

THE PRESS

In January, 1861, William Wirt Warner with Laura E. Weld as associate editor, started a little paper called the Cohocton Journal. It was published for three months, so its valedictory says. As Mr. Warner took leave on closing out, he soon after went west. This paper was published on the present (McDowell) Zeh farm.

Nothing further was done until in April, 1870, when H. B. Newell started a paper at Cohocton called the Cohocton Advertiser, so the paper says. Histories say Herald.

A short time after he sold to James C. Hewitt and the name was changed to the Cohocton Tribune.

May 29, 1873, William A. Carpenter, when but 15 years old, son of Ezra S. Carpenter, commenced the publication of the Cohocton Times at North Cohocton. In 1874, he moved to Cohocton, having purchased the good will and material of the Cohocton Tribune of Mr. Hewitt, and the paper became the Cohocton Valley Times—Carpenter and Fenton then proprietors. This was purchased in 1878, by Edgar A. Higgins, who, in 1889, sold to Stephen D. Shattuck, who continued its publication until his death, August, 1901. It was carried on by his daughter, Mrs. Emma G. Searl, until October, 1902.

The Atlanta News was founded at Atlanta July 4, 1892, by Hyatt C. Hatch, who in October, 1892, sold to

V. L. and M. R. Tripp, and the name changed to the Index.

In 1893, it was moved to Cohocton and continued until October, 1902, when V. L. Tripp, the firm having been dissolved, purchased the good will and material of the Cohocton Valley Times of Mrs. Searl, moved it to his office in the Slayton Block and has since continued its publication, under the name of The Cohocton Times-Index. In 1905, it was moved to the "Beehive" building built about 1828, by Paul C. Cook, which has an eventful history—now owned by V. L. Tripp.

Once the western border of the park, where in early days, took place the early training. This park included all the land east of the "Beehive", and to the corner and down South Main street to the Parmenter residence. In this building, Liberty Lodge, No. 510, was organized and held its meetings from April, 1861 to 1872, eleven years. From this old building now go forth items of joy and sorrow, marriage and death. Some of your good deeds, possibly some of your bad.

Benj. A. Osborne in July, 1897, started the Steuben Times at Atlanta. The 29th number was issued February 11, 1898, and the office was within a few days destroyed by fire, and the good will and list purchased by V. L. Tripp.

THE CIVIL LIST OF COHOCTON

Paul C. Cook, Member of Assembly, 1827-1837.

Richard Brower, Member of Assembly, 1840.

Stephen D. Shattuck, Member of Assembly, 1873-1874.

Orange S. Searl, Member of Assembly, 1881-1882.

Hyatt C. Hatch, Member of Assembly, 1898-1901.

Ira L. Goff, Coroner, 1880-1882.

Edgar A. Higgins, School Com-

missioner, 1882-1884.

Louis H. Barnum, School Commissioner, 1885-1887.

George H. Guinnip, School Commissioner, 1876-1881, but he was not a resident of the town at the time.

CHURCHES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

It was not until 1807, that we have any record—that a sermon was preached in the town of Cohocton or in any of its present or former limits. In that year Elijah Parker and Stephen Crawford, New England Congregationalists, came into town with their families and at once laid plans for religious services.

In 1808, the inhabitants met together and appointed Elijah Parker and Stephen Crawford to lead in public meeting.

In May, 1809, these few Christians were visited by Rev. Aaron C. Collins when about ten persons professed to join in church fellowship and in June they were visited by Rev. Abigail Warren with whom they agreed, he should preach for them and labor among them for the period of one year. The number was then twenty-five.

On October 8, 1809, they were organized into the First Congregational church of Cohocton.

The original nine members were:

John Slack, Jerusha Slack, Martha Parker, Elijah Parker, Mehitabel Parker, Stephen Crawford, Ruth Crawford, Obadiah Woodward, Sybil Woodward

Elijah Parker was elected the first Deacon.

Horace Fowler, father of the Fowler Brothers, Phrenologists came in 1810, and was made a Deacon in 1816.

There was no church edifice for about twenty years. The school house and the residences of Horace Fowler, and Stephen Crawford, Hor-

ace Fowler's most of the time, which was on the grounds where the present residence of Charles Larrowe is, was used.

The officiating ministers of that period included Rev. Robert Hubbard, Rev. Aaron C. Collins, Rev. Joseph Crawford, 1823-1829, Rev. Stephen Clancy, 1830, Rev. Lucius W. Billington.

Pardon a digression, but Rev. John Niles of Bath, Rev. David Higgins of Bath, Rev. James H. Hotchkiss of Prattsburg, Rev. Robert Hubbard of Angelica, the pioneers of Steuben and Allegany counties, all began their ministry in the Congregational church. Prattsburg church was organized as a Congregational church in 1804. Bath church in 1806, as a Congregational church. The third oldest church, Cohocton, was as I have said, organized as a Congregational church, was received into Bath Presbytery in 1820, on the accommodating plan and did not become thoroughly Presbyterian until 1850. Some say it nearly went back later, but since reorganization in 1870, has had no weak knees.

Horace Fowler and Constant Cook in 1829, were elected trustees and a church built on lands of Horace Fowler, just south of the present residence of Samuel Hecox on South Main street.

This building was dedicated as a house of worship, February 3, 1830. Sermon by Rev. Robert Hubbard from Haggai 2-9. He was for many years, 1812-1826, pastor at Angelica and Almond, but his parish was the whole of Allegany and western portion of Steuben counties.

The church was, as I have remarked, under union plan Congregational in government, yet reporting to Presbytery.

From 1822 to 1868, were rather discouraging years for the church.

From 1833 to 1850, the records were lost or more probably never written.

But I am able to say that Rev. Stalham Clary supplied for a while. Rev. Asa Adams, who afterwards left the ministry from 1846 to 1851. Rev. Joseph Strough 1851, until his death, 1854. Rev. W. L. Andrews from February, 1855 to January 1856.

The following also served as ministers in the Presbyterian church:

Rev. A. T. Wood from January, 1856 to October 1857; Rev. J. Woodworth from January 1858 to May 1860. From 1861 to 1871, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. M. B. Gels-ton, now dead.

The Society, about the time the church was built, built and owned a manse, which was sold to M. S. Harris in 1865, occupied many years by Mrs. Ann Polmanteer, and is now owned by George C. Rocker. In 1870, the Society sold the church building which stood on South Main street to Frank Draper who sold it to Albertus Larrowe, who moved it down South Main street lower end and converted it into a dwelling house and it was so used for a while and burned in 1886.

In 1850, the church became fully Presbyterian and elected Abram Waugh, Dennis Connor and Abram Terry, Elders.

In 1853 it got uneasy and swung back to Congregationalism, but this did not suit, and October 21, 1854, it finally settled down under the Presbyterian form of government and re-elected Abram Waugh, and also elected Alfred Ingraham and Alfred Slack, Elders, and Calvin Blood and Austin H. Bacon, Deacons.

Now comes the erection of the present church edifice on the corner of Maple Avenue and Church Street,

mainly through the efforts of the Ladies' Society and to funds received from the sale of the old property.

This then new church was dedicated at 10 a. m., November 14, 1872. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Wm. E. Knox, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Elmira. In the afternoon of that day, Rev. Charles B. Austin was installed the first regular pastor of the church. Sermon by Rev. W. A. Niles of Hornellsville. February 27, 1876, Mr. Austin preached his farewell sermon and soon after moved to New York Mills where he had accepted a call to be pastor.

Various supplies officiated until September 1, 1878, when Rev. John Waugh entered upon his labors and upon November 8, 1878, was installed the second pastor of the church and has by far the longest record as pastor in its history. He closed his labors September 1893, having celebrated the 50th anniversary of his ministry here in July, 1890.

He was followed October 1, 1893, by Rev. Frank S. Swan, who was not installed pastor, but served the church faithfully until January 26, 1902, when he accepted a call to Almond. Rev. J. Forbes Robinson commenced his labors here the next Sabbath, February 2, 1902, and was installed as the third pastor Feb'y. 25, 1902.

Sermon by Rev. Arthur J. Waugh of Phelps. Mr. Robinson closed his pastorate November 20, 1904, and moved to Hamburg. Rev. Samuel W. Pratt became the supply of the pulpit November 27, 1904, and continued until July 30, 1906.

Rev. E. George Sarkeys became stated supply September 9, 1906, and continued until July, 1907, when he returned to Tripoli, Syria.

In November, 1907, Mr. Robinson

having moved back to Cohocton became the supply.

Rev. W. Francis Berger commenced his pastorate September 5 1909, and was installed the fourth pastor October 19, 1909.

The present manse was built in 1879, mainly through the efforts of Thomas Warner and Mrs. Mary Rosenkrans. It has a fine location on North Main street and is a large commodious house.

In 1895, mainly through the efforts of Edgar A. Higgins, a fine chapel was built on the south end of the church. A fine piano and furniture purchased.

Besides Elijah Parker and Horace Fowler, the following were Deacons under the Congregational domain. Stephen Crawford, Allen Haight, Calvin Blood and Alphonso Bacon.

Besides Abram Waugh, Dennis Connor, Abram Terry, Alfred Ingraham, Alexander A. Slack, Elders. Since then he Elders under the Presbyterian domain and year of election have been: 1855, Calvin Blood; 1856, Calvin V. K. Woodworth; 1859, Charles W. Bronson and Melvin H. Davis; 1864, Austin H. Bacon; 1869, Phillip C. Hoag; 1881, Samuel F. Woodworth, and Dr. Thomas B. Fowler; 1879, Clifford M. Crouch and Samuel J. Depew; 1902, Edwin S. Brown and J. Leonard Waugh; 1908, W. Healy Clark and Bert C. Brown.

1856-1858, J Woodworth.

1860-1869, M. B. Gelston, Naples supply.

November, 1872 to February, 1876, Charles B. Austin, first pastor.

July 1878 to September 1893, Rev. John Waugh, second pastor.

October 1893 to January, 1902, Rev. Frank S. Swan.

January, 1902, to November, 1904, Rev. Jay Forbes Robinson, third pastor.

November, 1904 to July, 1906, Rev. Samul W. Pratt.

Septmber, 1906 to July, 1907, Rev. George E. Sarkeys.

November, 1907 to July 1909, Rev. Jay Forbes Robinson.

Septmeber, 1909 to May, 1912, Rev. Francis Berger, fourth pastor.

September, 1912, Rev. S. Horace Beshgetour, fifth pastor.

To 1825, the supplies were: Rev. H. C. Collins, Daniel Nash, Enoch Whipple, Mr Ransom, William Stone, Noah Smith, Joseph Crawford, Stalham Carey.

To 1830: Lucius W. Billington, Jeremiah Pomeroy, James H. Hotchkin, Sidney S. Brown.

Records lost from 1835 to 1850. 1843 to 1847, Stalham Carey, supplied.

1850 to 1856, Joseph Strough

1854 to 1856, Rev. A. T. Wood.

A Ladies' Missionary Society was organized in 1878 with Mrs John Waugh, President; Mrs. M. W. Harris, Vice President; Mrs. Thomas Warner, Secretary; Mrs. Dr. Saxton, Treasurer.

The Ladies' Aid Society has been a strong factor in the work of the church and many dollars and many improvements have found their way into its work.

The new church, the extensive repairs of 1889, when the hard wood finish was put on the inside of the building, and plastered walls, a thing of the past, the two former carpets, the present one being the gift of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clark are part of their willing efforts.

I regret to say that forgetting the coming of histories, the minutes that were kept of the early Missionary Society and the Ladies' Aid were consigned to the flames at house-cleaning time and up went in smoke the records and name of many a faithful worker and clearer of debt.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, COHOCTON

(Facts by Rev. R. E. Brettle)

The Methodist Itinerant must have appeared in Cohocton at an early date, though we have no definite record of the first service held by them in this place.

Some of the earlier services were held by them in a barn on Lawrence VanWormr's place (now J. D. Flint farm). By 1829, a class of eighteen members was formed and on Feb'y 24, 1829, the Society was legally incorporated. Cyrus Strong and Sylvanus Calkins presided at the meeting at which the following were elected trustees: David Lusk, Isaac S. Kidder, Ebenezer Connor, Paul C. Cook and Cornelius Crouch.

In 1830, a subscription was circulated for funds with which to build a church. The subscriptions were made, it seems with the condition that "Said meeting house if built is to be free for all authorized preachers of the gospel to preach in when not wanted, to be occupied by the Methodist Society."

The deed of the church lot is to the trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church society of the town of Cohocton and their successors in office and to no others.

Evidently the lot was not bought subject to the conditions under which the funds to build the church were collected.

The meetings of the young society were held chiefly at the home of Caleb Crouch (on present Warner house lot), until the completion of the church some time in 1831, probably the new house of worship was dedicated on March 10, 1832. Rev. Samuel Bibbins presided at the first annual meeting, which is recorded after incorporation. He is the first minister mentioned in the local

records which are somewhat fragmentary.

The first annual meeting recorded as held in the meeting house was held April 26, 1836, Paul C. Cook presiding.

From 1839 to 1845, there are no records of annual meetings, though doubtless, the society continued to exist through this period. A reorganization was effected January 13, 1845.

Until 1873, the society was a part of the "Cohocton charge", which included as late as 1871, three other churches, the North Cohocton church being among the number.

In 1873, a change was made and this church was set apart by itself and called "Liberty charge" to which the society at Loon Lake was attached as an out appointment. This arrangement remained in force until 1877, when Wallace was substituted for Loon Lake.

A change was again made in 1878 and the present arrangement went into effect, Lent Hill church takes the place of Wallace.

Among the earlier pastors, the name of Father Story is mentioned. We also find that Revs. Beers, Parker, Mandaville, Curtis, Knapp and Spinks prior to 1871.

The following is a complete list of the pastors who have served this charge and dates of their incumbency prior to 1871. The dates read from October to October of years mentioned.

J. B. Countryman, 1871-1872.
Henry Vosburg, 1872-1874.
William Wardell, 1874-1875.
Daniel W. Gates, 1875-1878.
Andrew Purdy, 1878-1881.
Henry Vosburg, 1881-1882.
James D. Requa, 1882-1883.
E. G. W. Hall, 1883-1885.
James B. Peck, 1885-1886.
Homer B. Mason, 1886-1888.

George S. Spencer, 1888-1891.
 Benjamin F. Hitchcock, 1891-1894.
 Thomas F. Parker, 1894-1895.
 Carlos G. Lowell, 1895-1896.
 Andrew W. Decker, 1896-1897.
 Thomas C. Bell, 1897-1898.
 Harvy J. Owen, 1898-1900.
 Chas. R. Morrow, 1900-1902.
 Robert E. Brettle, 1902-1905.
 John W. Torkington, 1905-1908.
 Hra K. Libby, 1908-1909.
 Rev. E. A. Anderson, 1909-1910.
 Rev. F. H. Dickerson, 1910-1911.
 Rev. D. L. Pitts, 1911-1912.
 Rev. Chas. Collins, 1912-1913.
 Rev. Wm. T. Harrington, 1913.

The church edifice was remodeled and enlarged in 1872, at a cost of \$2,000. The year previous about 15 rods of land had been purchased north of the old church to furnish room for additional sheds.

Some eighteen years ago the Society purchased of John B. Wirth his new house on Wheeler street for a parsonage and it has since been occupied as such.

During the spring of 1905, the last remaining debt upon that building had been paid, funds being raised therefor, by the Ladies' Aid Society, Epworth League and by subscription, and the Society now rejoices in a fine elegant home for its pastor.

LADIES' AID OF THE M. E. CHURCH

(By Mrs. C. W. Stanton)

Fifty years ago this Society was organized, 1854. Its original features, objects and aims, can perhaps be best renewed by quoting from our book of records some of its rules and proceedings which were made and recorded at the time. Upon the first pages we find as follows:

"At a meeting which was called for purpose of organizing a benevolent Society, Rev. John Knapp was appointed chairman of the meeting and V. VanWormer, Secretary.

The meeting moved and voted that the Society should be named the Female Benevolent Circle of the M. E. church at Liberty.

The Circle moved and voted that the regular meetings be held once a month.

Voted by the Circle that the gentleman should pay one shilling (12½ cents) and the ladies should pay six pence at each meeting, and the meetings should be opened by prayer.

The Circle voted that the annual contributions of each member be two shillings. Voted that the chairman appoint a committee to draft a constitution, and Rev. J. Knapp, A. M. Spooner, Mary E. Spooner and Julia Barton were appointed such committee."

The meeting adjourned to December 16, 1854. Pursuant to adjournment the Circle met and adopted the constitution and by-laws and the following officers were elected:

President, Susan M. Draper.
 Vice President, Lucretia Rathbone.
 Secretary, Julia A. Barton.
 Treasurer, Mrs. Anna VanWormer.
 Managers, M. E. Spooner, H. M. Spooner, Ann M. Wheeler, Cynthia Hagadorn, Anna VanWormer and Minerva Huff.

It was voted that the first regular meeting of the Circle be on the first Tuesday in January, 1855, at V. VanWormer's. Received in cash \$7.

The names of the original members were: Rev. J. Knapp, Mrs. J. Knapp, Valentine VanWormer, Mrs. (V) Anna VanWormer, Mrs. (James) Susan Draper, Melissa Eldred, Mrs. Huff, Mrs. Whiting, Hester Peck, Ann VanWormer, afterwards Mrs. Polmanteer, Julia A. Barton, afterwards Mrs. Rathbone, Cynthia Hagadorn, Mrs. Ann M. Wheeler (Mrs. N. J.), Evelyn Hall, afterwards Mrs. Hendryx, Lucretia

Rathbone, Mrs. VanHouten, James Farnsworth, N. J. Wheeler, Zilphia VanWormer (Mrs. Mattison of Michigan), Edwin A. Draper, T. Hoag, James H. Barton, Wallace Hendryx, S. H. Hagadorn, Hubbard S. Rathbun, B. S. Johnson, Stillman Fisher, Chas. Hagadorn, A. M. Spooner, Mrs. A. M. Spooner, Charlotte Hendryx, Helen M. Davis (Mrs. Rosenkrans of Wayland), Adella Spooner (now Mrs. Way), A. J. Brown, J. D. Hendryx, Helen Rathbone (Mrs. Higgins), L. D. Connor, Daniel Ward, Luther Eldred, J. F. Edmunds, Thomas Narcomb, Mary Horr, Mrs. Myers, Wm. St. John, Jas. Draper, Austin Hall, Ann W. Chase.

Thus you see that during the 50 years that have passed away since the Society was organized by far in fact, with three or four exceptions, the original forty-nine, have finished their earthly course and gone home to their reward, and of five now living, only two are members now.

The name Female Benevolent Society was changed to the Ladies' Aid Society on November 19th, 1867. The constitution and by-laws which were reported and adopted at that time is not only a good business document, but also bases the Society on benevolence and doing good.

Those laws of our predecessors did not, however, encourage excessive luxury, but strictly prohibited the furnishing of tea and coffee or of more than one kind of cake at the refreshment tables.

But the changes and experiences of latter years have tended to somewhat modify the severity of this provision and it is no longer enforced.

One of the other wise provisions laid down in these original laws obligates all members to respect each other's characters and feelings in our words and conduct both in the Circle

and out of it.

As this is a female Society it is of course, unnecessary to say that this particular rule has always been strictly observed.

Although so few of our original members now remain, yet the vacancies caused by death and change of residence, have been filled by new residents and new recruits and our membership has always been kept up, and has not been confined to any creed.

Some other sections of our original by-laws directed that the meetings continue from seven until ten o'clock p. m., and that the leading object shall be to promote as far as possible the cause of benevolence at home and abroad. The meetings have been habitually attended by persons of all ages, and all forms of religious belief, and as one active worker after another has disappeared from our midst, others have grown up or come among us to take their places. As a result of their labors, \$6127.37 has been raised and has been expended in doing good.

According to the dictates of justice, prosperity and benevolence, and it has been from the friends of the Society and the labors of its members, that the rents have been met, the church building furnished and our treasury has often proved the reserve fund from which many a serious difficulty in the way of the church has been tided over.

The ladies have always given their labors and supplied refreshments with bountiful hands. The Society has always been social in its character, and many and long are the friendships which have grown up and been maintained in and through its influence. Many children and young people have formed and retained good habits for life through its influences.

In receiving and reviewing the situation and the work which has been accomplished we become more fairly convinced that the originators of this Society, "Builted better then than they knew". Now let us brethren and sisters, to continue and perpetuate the good work already so well begun that when another fifty years have passed and when so few shall be there in attendance, the remembrance of many pleasant and profitable works, associations and influences through the intervening years will call together many people who will thank us as we, now thank those who have gone before us and show that our labors have continued to bear good fruit.

E. V. S.

THE M. E. CHURCH, LENT HILL

In 1831, a class was organized which resulted in the formation of a Society known as the First Union Society of Cohocton and Prattsburg. For a time they worshipped in a log school house that stood on the corner nearly opposite the present church building, which was erected in 1834. Its first trustees were: Philip Hatch, Hiram Ketch, Darius Field, Robert Stanton, E. Holcomb and J. D. Smith, with Hiram Ketch as class leader.

This charge for a time belonged to the Cohocton charge which then included North Cohocton, Cohocton, Lent Hill and Loon Lake churches.

In 1873, the Lent Hill church was attached to the North Cohocton charge. Up to 1878, since which time it has belonged to the Cohocton charge, and regular services are held there each Sabbath under the charge of the Cohocton pastor at two p. m. At other hours on the Sabbath day there is preaching of the Wesleyan and at times others from different denominations.

The Society has a fair church

building on a sightly place on Lent Hill.

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

The original members of St. Paul's Lutheran church formerly belonged to the Lutheran church at Perkinsville. On account of the distance which they had to go to attend worship it was decided to establish a church at Cohocton, which was done in 1860, under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Strobel.

The original members were Jacob Neu, Theobold Neufang, Franz Sick, Fred Zimmer, Jr., Phillip Sick, 3d, Fred Zimmer, Sr., Adam Neu, Philip Zimmer, Adam Drum, J. A. Schwingel, Carl Volz, Peter Ebersold, Frederick Neu, Jacob Zimmer, George Wagner, John P. Groff, John Paul, J. N. Drum, Philip Voltz, John Voltz, Jacob Voltz, Carl Fishner, Christian Klein, Frederick Wittig, Christian Drum, Christian Fuchs, George Voltz, John Benschneider, Frederick Land, Jacob Schwitzer, Jacob Sick, Harriet Ebersold, George Voltz, Jr., Jacob Drum, Frederick Kerseman, George Shoullice, John Beechner, Philip Bartz, Philip Sick, 2d.

The original church building erected in the early history of the church was 30x40. Since then an enlargement of sixteen feet has been added to the rear of the church and but a few years ago extensive improvements were made.

In 1869, came a division, a portion of the members going to form Zion's Lutheran church.

The following ministers have served the church in the order named:

Rev. Hascal, Rev. Edward Werner, Rev. M. Dunning, Rev. F. Spindly.

Rev. Edward Barnam, June 1869-December 1869.

Rev. August Weisel March 1870-May 1872.

Rev. Hinbeler June 1873-December 1873.

Rev. Herr January 1874-October 1879.

Rev. E. J. Sander February 1880-May 1886.

Rev. H. Nauss May 1886-June 1893.

Rev. J. L. Pfeiffer October 1893-(died) November 1896.

Rev. H. Koch August 1896-August 1900.

Rev. W. F. Malte November 1900.

The church is in a flourishing condition and maintains a school taught by the pastor. It has a fine parsonage near the church.

ZION'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

This Society was organized in 1869, by those who separated from St. Paul's Society that year.

The church building is a 30x50 main, with a school room attached 18x30 and stands in the south western portion of the village. Rev. Beauregard was the first pastor of the Society under whom the church building was erected and dedicated January 2, 1871. Since then the pastors and service have been:

Rev. Otto Tele 1869-1873.

Rev. Koemer 1873-1874.

Rev. Hourlin 1874-1875.

Rev. Jacob Buckstahler 1875-October 1877.

Rev. Jacob Steinheizer 1877-1878.

Rev. Louis Guber December 1878-December 1879.

Rev. John Schaefer July 1879-May 1880

Rev. T. H. Becker June 1880-February 1886.

Rev. J. Roesch May 1886-March 1891.

Rev. Otto Posselt September 1891-May 1893.

Rev. W. E. Rommel August 1895-1898.

Rev. Leo Gross 1898-1900.

Rev. Josph Rechsteiner October 1900-August 1902.

Rev. Henry Hansen October 1902-March 1908.

Rev. C. F. Tieman November 1908.

The first officers of the Society were Godfrey Dantz, Chairman; Conrad Mehlenbacher, David Fleishman, George Bolster, Daniel Sick, Elders; John Pritting, Secretary; Godfrey Fleishman, Treasurer.

The officers of the church August, 1905, were Louis Mehlenbacher, John Strobel, Jacob Harvey, Elders; H. W. Schwingel, Fred Rowe, Chris. Miller, John Schwingel, Fred Pries, Christian Strobel, Trustees; Chris. Miller, Treasurer; Fred Pries, Secretary.

H. W. Schwingel, John Schwingel and Christian Strobel, Collectors.

The membership at first was 58. It is now over 70.

The Society has a parsonage near the church.

The Ladies' Aid Society was organized January 8, 1880, by Rev. J. Schaefer with the following officers:

Mrs. Bergman, President.

Mrs. George Bolster, Vice President.

Mrs. Strobel, Secretary.

There were twenty-three members, many of whom are dead. At the present time the membership is about the same.

In 1905, the officers were:

Mrs. Rose Wittig, President.

Mrs. Christina Radance, Vice President.

Mrs. H. Hansen, Secretary.

Mrs. Mary Pries, Treasurer.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, COHOCTON

(Mrs. Albert H. Wilcox)

As to the earliest services held by the Universalist Society, Rev. A. H. Curtis writes: November 25, 1830, as follows:

"At Cohocton (Liberty Corners) our regular congregations are large

and attentive. I commenced laboring among them about the first day of May last. Universalism is a new thing here. I believe that not more than two or three discourses had ever been delivered here by ministers of our faith until the commencement of my labors among them. I think God has lighted a candle here which the people are determined not to conceal under a bushel. A spirit of free inquiry prevails to a great extent and I firmly believe the time is not far distant when they shall become conspicuous as a Christian Society."

Be it remembered that at a meeting of the Universalist Society held at the school house in School District No. 5, in the town of Cohocton on the 28th day of January, 1833, pursuant to public notice and according to the statute incorporating religious societies in such case made and provided, Caleb Crouch and Peter Haight were duly nominated and elected to preside at such meeting and to certify and return the proceedings thereof to the Clerk of said County.

That at said meeting it was unanimously resolved and agreed that said Society should forever thereafter be known as the First Universalist Society of the town of Cohocton.

That the following persons were then and there duly elected trustees of said Society, to wit:

Daniel H. Davis, Benona Danks Caleb Crouch, Paul C. Cook, Eleazer Tucker and Levi Smith, and that said trustees and their successors shall forever hereafter be known and called by the name of the Trustees of the First Universalist Society of Cohocton. In witness whereof we have set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

Peter Haight,
Caleb Crouch,

They were among the earlier settlers of Cohocton and with many more of the most respectable and influential citizens were firm believers in the doctrine of the final salvation of all men.

Such men as Peter Haight, Levi Smith, Simeon Holmes, Eleazer Tucker, Benjamin Warner, Lucius Shattuck, David Parmenter, John Larrowe, Darius Crosby and many others were of the class.

Although they did not organize as a church they often held meetings and had preaching either at their own houses or at some school house in town until after the M. E. church was built by the united efforts of all denominations with the understanding that it should be free to all. They worshipped there until 1858, when one Sunday afternoon upon going to the church to hold meetings as usual they found themselves shut out, the door being locked, and no one knowing where the key could be found they had to adjourn their services for this time. This was the beginning of the feeling which resulted finally in the building of the First Universalist church of Cohocton.

A meeting was held September 19, 1859, at which David H. Wilcox was made chairman. At this meeting Franklin Larrowe, Amos W. Chase and David H. Wilcox were elected trustees and a regular church organization formed as required by statute. A subscription was circulated and money enough subscribed to warrant the commencement of erecting a church at once. Among the most liberal in giving for this purpose we find such men as John Larrowe and his sons, Franklin and Albertus, F. N. Drake, N. J. Wheeler, D. H. Wilcox, E. A. Parmenter, T. S. Crosby, I. M. Tripp, Benjamin Warner, A. W. Chase, P. F. Horr, Stephen Philips, John Kellogg, C. O. Smith,

G. E. W. Herbert, L. D. Shattuck, Austin Hall, Israel Hoagland and others.

The church was commenced in 1860, but was not completed until September 1863. It is located on Maple Avenue, is a fine building and cost about \$3000. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Austin of Auburn, N. Y. Soon after the erection of the church the Society engaged the services of Rev. J. H. Tuller, who remained with them about two years. Then Rev. Mr. Cheney and Rev. O. B. Clark were also settled pastors. But the old church book being lost there is no way of knowing the length of time of their stay, or names of others that held services here after which they had no settled pastor and only occasional services until the year 1891. Rev. B. B. Fairchild settled here and remained for three years, the first to settle here on opening the church after being closed for many years. It was his first charge after graduating from the Theological School of the St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y. He was ordained in this church. Rev. I. M. Atwood preached the ordination sermon from James 5-20.

A Sunday School was started with a good attendance, also a Young People's Christian Union, and a Ladies' Aid Society, which was a great help to the Society financially.

In December, 1893, Rev. Herbert P. Morrell settled here until the year 1896. In June 1897, Rev. Charles F. Bushnell was engaged and remained until May 1899. Then after a few months Rev. Isaac K. Richardson was engaged and stayed about three years.

July 1, 1904, Rev. Clara E. Morgan came and was pastor, preaching every other Sabbath evening, when she accepted a call to Perry, N. Y.

Her morning service the day here was at So. Dansville. The alternate Sabbath she preached at Conesus. She was a resident of Cohocton during her pastorate here and the Society deeply regretted her departure. She had good congregations and did good work here. She had the help of M. Louise Blanchard, the lady who lived with her, who was a fine musician and singer. The church has since been closed.

In talking with a prominent member of the Universalist Society, he said: "Our Society has a fine church, well finished and furnished, free from debt. We are happy to furnish a respectable place for worship to any who believe in God—the Maker and Ruler of all things for the doors of the church are always open cheerfully to their Brethren in Christ, no matter by what name."

During the years 1872 and 1873, the Presbyterian Society being without a house of worship, they had the free use of the Universalist church until their present church was completed and again in 1878-1879, also in 1889, during repairs on their church building.

ST. PIUS' CATHOLIC CHURCH

(Rev. S. B. Englerth)

Before the year 1860, the few Catholics who settled in and around Cohocton (Liberty) went to church to Perkinsville (that church having been built in 1850. The long distance and rough roads however, oftentimes compelled people to remain at home away from divine service and the holy sacrifice of the mass—who would gladly have gone. It was a heroic act on the part of many to walk several miles to church on Sundays, for it was a common occurrence to see women back and forth between Cohocton and Perkinsville, and there are those living today who either did themselves or saw others

pushing baby carriages with one or two passengers in them from here to Perkinsville.

Certainly worthy examples to encourage the present generation ever to make sacrifices for the honor and glory of God. It is known that many walked from ten to twenty miles to church.

It was in 1860 that the Catholics here received permission from the Rev. Bishop Timon of Buffalo to erect a church at Liberty (now Cohocton), and the Rev. Michael Steger of Dansville, N. Y., was appointed to undertake the seemingly difficult task. For the first time he celebrated the holy sacrifice of the mass in the home of Urban (John) Gehrig and in 1861, built the first frame structure which was 34x48 at a cost of about \$1400, and for the erection of which the few Catholics living in this vicinity and the non-Catholics contributed most generously, as the records show. We would gladly publish the list but space does not permit, and we hope to do so on another occasion.

In October 1861 the first public worship was held in the new edifice by Rev. Steger, who then lived in Bath, having gone there from Dansville. On the 6th of May, 1863, the Rev. Bishop Timon administered the sacrament of Confirmation for the first time and gave the church its present name in honor of St. Pius, the Fifth.

The first Board of Trustees consisted of Conrad Shults, Urban Gehrig, J. Theodore Lichius.

The parsonage was built in 1880. Rev. Finger was the first resident pastor. By reason of the increase of Catholics the church was enlarged in 1883, and in the same year the first bell, which did service nineteen years, was donated to the church by Mrs. Mary A. Shults.

The members of St. Pius' church being desirous to have a little school in which their children could receive religious instruction built a school house near the church in 1889. The school was conducted by some sisters of St. Joseph from Buffalo and later on by a lay teacher, but owing to the scarcity of children, it was discontinued in 1898.

In December 1894, the church was free from indebtedness when a final payment of \$527.75 was made on the mortgage held against the church.

In November, 1896, the sum of \$1500 was borrowed to pay for improvements made during that year. This sum was paid in full April 1904, by a payment of \$513.87.

In June 1902 the new bell purchased from the Meneely Bell Co., of Troy, was blessed by the Right Rev. Bishop McQuaid and placed in the tower. This bell weighs a little over 900 pounds and cost \$350, which amount was raised by subscription.

In the latter part of the year, 1896 the counties of Steuben, Schuyler, Chemung and Tioga were added to the diocese of Rochester, and since that time is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rochester.

He administered the sacrament of Confirmation here for the first time June 19, 1898.

The following are the priests who have served the church as pastors:

Rev. Michael Steger, June 1860-June 1864.

Rev. F. R. Mazarel June 1864-January 1868.

Rev. L. Vanderpool January 1868-January 1869.

Rev. M. J. Darcy January 1869-August 1872.

Rev. Sebastian B. Gruber August 1872-July 1873.

Rev. Aloysius Bachman July 1873-May 1874.

Rev. J. Nibling May 1874-March 1875.

Rev. A. Geisenroff March 1875-June 1878.

Rev. Joseph Finger June 1878-August 1881.

Rev. George Zaicher August 1861-September 1885.

Rev. G. H. Gysen September 1885-July 1886.

Rev. Joseph Fisher July 1886-September 1888.

Rev. A. Geyer September 1888-November 1891.

Rev. M. Krischel November 1891-July 1897.

Rev. John F. Bopple July 1897-June 1901.

Rev. Sebastian B. Englerth June 1901-January 1907.

Rev. P. A. Erras January 1907-June 1908.

Rev. F. Scheid June 1908.

UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF BROWN HILL

(By Rev. R. E. Wilson)

This church was organized in 1893. The building was erected and dedicated in 1894. The organization of the class and the preparation for building was under the leadership of Rev. S. E. Koantz, the pastor. The completion of the building and its dedication the following year (1894) was under the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Thompson

The first trustees were W. H. Boardman, Frank Harwood, Leon Mattoon, Cornelius Callegahan, E. L. Fairbrother and Bion E. Slayton.

From the dedication the following is a list of pastorates and dates of service:

I. K. Dayton March 1895-July 1895.

R. E. Wilson July 1895-March 1897.

C. W. Guinter March 1897-July 1900.

H. C. Guthrie July 1900-March 1904

R. E. Wilson March 1904.

The pastors here also preach at the South church, Loon Lake, built for a Union church.

The South Loon Lake church has been served by the pastors of the United Evangelical church since 1875.

NORTH COHOCTON AND ATLANTA CHURCHES

(By Dr. A. L. Gilbert)

The Methodist Episcopal church of North Cohocton seems to have been a pioneer in this section and the first class was formed in 1816, by Chester Y. Adgate and Mica Segan. Those uniting at that time were Eleazer Dewey and wife, James Moulton, Mary Moulton, Abigail Moulton, Timothy Dewey and wife, David Lusk and Caleb Boss and wife.

From this time it appears that meetings were held at stated seasons weekly and with preaching every two, four or six weeks, usually at the River school house situated at the north east corner of the four corners just east of the river bridge. In after years prayer meetings with an occasional preaching service were held at the Parks (now Moulton) school house one mile west of North Cohocton.

Meetings were also held at the County Line one and one-fourth miles and Quaker meetings in the Raymond district two miles south of North Cohocton (District No. 4.)

As there was no church building, quarterly meetings were held in barns and in the woods, people coming from many miles around to remain over the Sabbath, subjecting themselves and their entertainers to great inconveniences and discomfort but cheerfully endured on both sides, that they might receive the joy of the Lord.

As far as I have been able to ascertain Bath and Dansville circuits at one time, and afterwards Cohocton and Naples circuit, embracing all the surrounding smaller points where classes had been formed, enjoyed the ministry in the due order of appointments of Revs. Fowler, Arnold, Cummings, Pingree, Pindar, Cyrus Story, George Wilkinson, Robert Parker, Benager Williams, Stephen Tromly, William Jones, Henry Wisner, Theodore McElharney, Joseph Ashwort, Veramus Brownell, Alkinson, A. C. Haywood and J. B. McKenney.

Early in the summer of 1842, a camp meeting was held in the woods owned by William Shepard about one mile west of North Cohocton. It was in charge of Rev. William Babcock—presiding Elder and Theodore McElharney preacher in charge of the circuit. I think at that time may have embraced Cohocton, Locust Lake, Lnt Hill, North Cohocton, Naples and possibly Italy.

Soon after the removal of William A. Gilbert and wife to North Cohocton in 1846, who were active members of the M. E. church at Dansville, they keenly felt the lack of church privileges.

There had already been talk of building a church. It was then entered into with earnestness. One obstacle was what kind of a church it should be—there being Methodist Episcopal, Wesleyans, Universalists, Presbyterians and Baptists, the M. E. and Wesleyans constituting about onehalf. The M. E. among whom were: W. A. Gilbert, Rice Moulton, Ashel Tyler, Hiram Spaulding and Joseph C. Green pressed the Methodist project with such energy, the Presbyterians and Baptists joined them and finally all personal desires and prejudices were subordinate to one purpose of having a

house of worship. Rev. Joseph Chapman was at that time the Methodist leader.

On January 26, 1846, a meeting was held at the River school house for the purpose of organizing a church society—that could legally as a corporate body perform church functions. There were present, Rev. Joseph Chapman, Henry Morehouse, David Spaulding, Rice Moulton, Richard Moulton Ashel Tyler, Henry Totten and William Terry. They proceeded in due form to organize a Methodist Episcopal Society for North Cohocton.

There had been a similar organization before, but it had fallen to pieces through neglect, death and removals. At a second meeting held July 16, 1846, Dr. Eleazer Hall and W. A. Gilbert were elected trustees. August 27, 1846, a contract was signed with Virgil W. Kimball for building a church according to plans submitted. The trustees at that time being Dr. Eleazer Hall, Ashel Tyler, Richard Moulton, Wm A. Gilbert and Joseph Crouch.

At the annual trustee meeting held at the store of Wm. A. Gilbert July 6, 1847, Rice Moulton was elected a trustee in place of Joseph Crouch whose term had expired. Joseph L. Green in the place of Eleazer Hall, removed, and Samuel G. Fowler in place of Richard Moulton, removed. The record is signed J. B. McElharney as president and W. A. Gilbert as clerk.

The church was dedicated in the summer of 1847, by Rev. Jonas Dodge, Presiding Elder.

The M. E. Society had preaching here every second Sabbath morning and evening. The Presbyterians had preaching every second Sabbath morning, and the Baptists on the evening of that Sabbath. The Universalist Advents, Unitarians, Swed-

enborgians held meetings occasionally on some week day evening.

As North Cohocton had no parsonage Rev. Mr. McKinney lived at Cohocton charge, as it was known embracing the whole town until 1871, North Cohocton and Lent Hill being then made one charge, and Cohocton and Loon Lake another. In 1878, Lent Hill was added to Cohocton and Ingleside added to North Cohocton.

The church has been thoroughly repaired, sheds added and is today a fine commodious church building.

Since Mr. McKinney the pastors and years of service counting from month of September, time of conference are the dates:

- 1848 Hiram Sandford.
- 1849 John Spinks.
- 1850 James Hall.
- 1852 William Potter.
- 1853, Robert Parker.
- 1854 John Knapp.
- 1857, Henry Wisner.
- 1858, Henry Harpst.
- 1859 A. D. Edgar.
- 1861 William W. Mandeville.
- 1863, Stephen Brown.
- 1865 James Duncan.

During this pastorate twenty-two withdrew from the M. E. church to form the Free Methodist church.

- 1867 Rev. Nathan N. Beers.
- 1868 William Merritt.
- 1869 Claudius G. Curtis.
- 1871 J. B. Countryman.
- 1874 J. E. Tiffany.
- 1876 J. E. King.
- 1877 George W. Terry.
- 1879 Isaac Everett.
- 1882 A. F. Countryman.
- 1885 John H. Martin.
- 1889 Albert Norton.
- 1891 David A. Parcells.
- 1892 David C. Nye.
- 1898 Albert W. Decker.
- 1899 W. Irving Janes.

- 1900 O. A. Retan.
- 1904 Elmer E. Jones.
- 1908 George W. Richmire.
- 1909 Rev. A. O. Taylor.

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF NORTH COHOCTON M. E. CHURCH

(Mrs. F. A. Wetmore)

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church of North Cohocton was organized in 1882. The first officers were:

- Mrs. Frank A. Wetmore, President
- Mrs. A. L. Gilbert, Vice President
- Mrs. Rufus Waite, Secretary
- Miss H. M. Moulton, Treasurer

We have endeavored with the help of God to create a more social element in our community and assist in raising money for the current expenses of our church. We have always furnished a comfortable home for our pastor's family to reside in, it being well furnished by yearly adding to it such articles as were useful. We have always paid insurance on the church property. We paid largely on the repairs to the church in 1887, and have newly carpeted it since that time.

As we look back over the past twenty-three years we feel that we have made advancement in the way of sociability and helping to furnish money for every needful purpose.

We wish to speak of Mrs. Emily J. (Mrs. A. L.) Gilbert, our deceased sister who so ably assisted in our work and who is sadly missed in our Society.

The officers in 1905 were:

- Mrs. Martha Stanton, President
- Mrs. Eliza Wheaton, Vice President
- Mrs. (Frank) Mary L. Wetmore, Secretary
- Mrs. E. L. Bloom, Treasurer.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
ATLANTA

(Mrs. H. C. Hatch)

As Dr. Gilbert in his reminiscences says: The Presbyterians had preaching in the new M. E. church after its dedication in 1847, every other Sabbath forenoon. Before that they had occasional preaching in the school house, with Rev. Mr. Chittenden for about a year; Rev. Asa Adams for something over a year. About 1850 these services were dropped.

Not until April 8, 1894, when the first church services of the present church were held in the Waite Opera House, Mr. W. P. Wisewell of Naples, having secured the services of Rev. H. P. McAdams of Rochester, who preached from the text, Rom. 10-17, "Faith Cometh by Hearing and Hearing the Word of God", and he read the lesson to us. "How can they hear unless they have a preacher"? The words sank deep into our hearts and we felt that indeed we must be up and doing the Lord's work.

There were 133 present at this meeting and 100 of them were people who could not be or were not regular attendants at any church service. There were nearly as many present in the evening, and it has been estimated that 150 different people were present during the day. A collection was taken morning and evening to defray the expenses which amounted to a trifle over \$11.00.

At the close of the morning services the question was discussed whether or not services should be continued. Several remarks were made in favor of so doing. Pledges were taken for the payment of a certain sum each Sabbath until July 1st, and nearly enough was raised to defray the expenses of a supply. One week before this service the canvass

of the town had been made by Mrs. Edith A. Hatch and Mrs. Lucretia D. Wetmore (these with Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce, Mrs. Sarah Conderman and Mrs. Judith A. Clayson, who were connected with Presbyterian churches elsewhere.)

In almost every house we heard: "Oh, we should be so glad to have regular services here". One lady with tears in her eyes said: "Oh, I am so hungry to hear a sermon and I can not go to church, it is so far to walk." From house to house they went and the same answer came from Christian and non-Christian, "We need a church here." The committee came home with a feeling of awe. They had been face to face with God's work of preparation. The answer was so august and so ready from every heart— "Let us have the gospel preached where we can assemble ourselves together".

"Show thou which way the wind blows"—and right here we wish to relate one incident which occurred a short time before the canvass was made.

A gentleman not then a Christian one who had not known that this project had been planned, came down the street one Sabbath evening and dropped into an office where he saw an open door. "I say this is a great way to live—a man wanders along the street Sunday and stops wherever he sees a door open, we ought to have a church."

On April 22, 1894, a Sabbath School was organized. Mr. Wisewell of Naples being present to help. Hyatt C Hatch was elected Superintendent. There were fifty-five pupils. The next Sabbath 65, the next 80. During the winter 1894-1895, our banner Sunday attendance was 103. The school has now an enrollment of 175.

On May 17, 1894, the first regular

prayer meeting was held, eleven persons being present, led by Mrs. H. C. Hatch. July 22, 1894, a committee from Presbytery, Rev. H. P. McAdam, D. D., Rev. Geo. W. Warren of Prattsburg, Charles Hamlin and W. P. Wisewell of Naples were present and the church was organized with a membership of twenty-four, fourteen joining by letter, ten on confession of faith. Elders were chosen and ordained.

Hyatt Hatch for three years. J. J. Crouch for two years. William Carter for one year.

Rev. Mr. McAdam with an occasional exchange with Rev. N. J. Conklin of Rochester, was the regular supply until October 1894, when Rev. S. W. Pratt of Campbell took his place.

Rev. Mr. McAdam left among us many warm friends, and God only knows the reward awaiting him in Heaven for the precious seed he sowed.

About November 1, on a stormy Sabbath afternoon, a Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor was organized, Rev. Mr. Pratt and Mr. Wisewell being present. Active members 26; Associate 8; Junior 9.

December 2, 1894, the Society was incorporated as the Presbyterian church of Atlanta and the following trustees were elected: Harrison Briglin and Hiram W. Hach for three years; Willis E. Waite and Edwin H. Wetmore for two years; Elias W. Lent for one year.

The Sabbath School gave an entertainment at Christmas time, at which there were 350 people present.

The year, 1895, was opened by an observance of the week of prayer and the meetings were continued about three weeks longer and conducted by Dr. Pratt. Wonderful, indeed, were the blessings bestowed upon us. On February 1, thirty were received

into the church and on March 10, seven more.

On March 7, 1895, the congregation met and gave a unanimous call to Mr. Thomas Kerr, who was to graduate the coming May at Auburn Theological Seminary, and on June 6, he was ordained and installed the first pastor.

The church has been self-supporting from the start.

The corner stone of the new church building was laid September 19, 1895, and the beautiful and convenient house of worship dedicated March 19, 1896, costing furnished \$8000, all of which was paid by 1905.

George S. Fowler and William E. Otto were ordained Elders.

The Woman's Missionary Society was organized December 10, 1895.

Rev. Thomas Kerr resigned March 1, 1898, and Dr. S. W. Pratt again became the supply until November 1, 1898.

Rev. Dr. E. R. Evans of Canasauga, was called to the pastorate Nov. 1, 1898, and was installed November 9, 1898, and still holds the fort. The present membership is about 100.

Rev. W. H. Simmons has since been chosen pastor.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ATLANTA

(By Mrs. H. C. Hatch)

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Atlanta Presbyterian church was organized August 15, 1894. The first President was Mrs. Edwin Wetmore; First Vice President, Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce. The next year Mrs. Pierce was elected President. She was a most efficient worker and served faithfully for five years. She was discouraged by nothing and worked with untiring zeal and devotion. The next was Mrs. Wm. F. Jolley, who served two and one-half years. Mrs. H. C. Hatch, the present President (1905)

has held the office since 1903.

In the eleven years since its organization the Society, though existing in a small village, has accomplished wonderful things. The ladies gave \$500 besides decorating the interior of the church, purchasing the carpet and helping towards the salary of the minister.

In May, 1899, they borrowed \$1000 and freed the church building from debt. Such unbounded faith in themselves has not been misplaced.

The \$1000 has been paid in full with interest. The money of the Society has come little by little. No large amounts but mostly from teas served every two weeks. Since its beginning in August, 1894, the Society has raised \$2,981.11, which has been used to aid the church.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH, ATLANTA

(By Mrs. Lovilla Moore)

Rev. Anthony N. Moore and Horatio C. Corey were the first preachers. A class was organized at the church known as the County Line Church, 1867. In the winter of 1867, the Wesleyans having preaching there every alternate Sabbath, Rev. B. T. Roberts, who was also General Superintendent of the F. M. church in the United States, came to North Cohocton and with Rev. Levi Wood and Rev. and Mrs. Cooley organized the F. M. church of North Cohocton and Atlanta. The charter members were:

Mrs. Catherine Moore, widow of Daniel Moore, Rev. Anthony N. Moore, her son, Horatio C. Corey, Charlotte Stanton, Leonard Wilson, Elisabeth Wilson, Retta Allen, Robt. Allen, Mrs. Rodney Boone, Mrs. James Barnes, Mrs. Puff, Emily Puff, her daughter, Samuel Corey, Mrs. Samuel Corey, Miss Hettie Littlefield, Mrs. Lovilla Moore, Myron Parks, Eliza Ann Parks, Myron At-

well, Sally Atwell, Silas Lyon, Mary Lyon, David Cronk, Lidda Cronk, besides others on probation.

The pastors have been:

Rev. J. K. Freeland.

Rev. Mr. Edwards.

Rev. J. B. Newton.

Rev. A. H. Stilwell.

Rev. J. W. Sawyer.

Rev. J. C. Tholens.

Rev. O. S. Baker.

Rev. D. W. Clark.

Rev. D. C. Johnson.

Rev. Macklin.

Rev. F. Dunham.

Rev. W. Crowman.

Rev. M. S. Babcock.

Rev. J. D. Jenkins.

Rev. G. D. Baker.

In the year, 1868, we bought the wagon shop at North Cohocton on the site of the present Cottrell office, fitted it up for preaching. Rev. Anthony N. Moore and his colleague, Rev. H. C. Corey preaching for them about two years. Services were afterwards held in Wetmore Hall to accommodate the people. Under the Rev. James A. Tholens the church was removed to Atlanta at the urgent request of the people.

Squire Adams was at the head of the request.

Rev. Benj. Wingett, District Elder, assisted in the change.

Squire Adams fitted up a building and donated its use until the present church was built.

Mrs. Fanny Shepard, donated the lot. T. J. Cornish, Martin Ferguson, Rev. Eugene N. Jenks, Mrs. Loretta Moore, Rev. and Mrs. John V. Lyon, Mrs. Moore's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Riker giving the largest donation and nearly all people of Atlanta and North Cohocton, all they felt able until the church debt was paid and the building dedicated, free of debt.

The present church was commenced

ed in the summer of 1887, but was not dedicated until August, 1889.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH

The Wesleyan Methodist church was organized and a church building erected by Solomon Corey as a Union church at the County Line in 1863. It was erected on the Cronk estate and used for many years, but going by a short time ago, I found the building in a very dilapidated condition and abandoned.

In 1881 a lot was purchased of Dr. Carpenter and a church built at North Cohocton, which was dedicated January 10, 1882.

The pastors have been Rev. Suffery, who was a missionary to South America at one time and held a letter of recommendation from President Fillmore.

Rev. Bedford first in the new church.

Rev. William W. Miller 2 or 3 times.

Rev. Scribner, Sweet, Fitch, Babcock, Saulsbury, R. F. Dutcher, L. L. Cole.

BAPTIST CHURCH, ATLANTA

The church building was first built for a school house. A Baptist Society was organized in 1876, by John A. Schultz, Monroe Harris of Cohocton, Wheeler Clason, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Crouch and Mrs. H. W. Hatch, and the building given to them. Rev. Mr. Dean and others supplied.

Upon the organization of the Presbyterian Society in 1894, the building was given to them, has since been sold and is now converted into a private dwelling. Many of those left joined the Presbyterian church, many have died, some moved away and others are still lingering on this side, but the organization has passed out of existence.

CHURCHES AT LOON LAKE

The M. E. church at Loon Lake was organized at an early day and services were held for a number of years in the school house.

The nearest information that I have been able to get, the present M. E. church was built about 1849, and has been extensively repaired since.

Among its earlier preachers were: Rev. Elisha Bronson, Rev. Simon Berge and Rev. Wm. Jones.

Upon the formation of the Cohocton circuit, it was attached to that circuit. Upon the divisions it was attached to Cohocton charge up to 1877, then it became part of the Wayland charge, and so remained until 1903. It is now a part of the South Dansville charge. The pastor of those churches have been the pastors of this church. With places as mentioned its pastors have been:

1877, S. M. Dayton.

1878, S. M. Dayton.

The date commencing in October each year:

1901, G. A. Bond.

1902, Geo. A. Bond.

1903, Geo. W. Richmire.

1904, Arthur J. Watson.

1905, Arthur J. Watson.

1906, F. A. Peterson.

1907, Guy Lawton.

1908, Maurice V. Wright.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Upon the organization of the two companies—Cohocton Hook & Ladder Co., and C. H. Stone (Now Independent) was organized by the election of the following officers:

Thomas C. Cherubim, President.

Andrew L. Shults, Vice President.

Louis F. Drake, Secretary.

Chas. E. Crosby, Treasurer.

The first public appearance of the Fire Department was at the Fourth of July celebration in 1887, at which time Hon. J. Sloat Fassett was ora-

tor.

The celebration was held in the Larrowe grove. The receipts after paying all bills were \$260.40. The Department was organized under the laws of New York in 1888, and in September, 1900, held its first parade.

After the fire on the Drake (now Mattice) farm July 27, 1893, James A. Drake gave to each company of the Fire Department \$50.

The equipment of the company at first consisted of one Rumsey hand engine and hose, one fire hook and ladder truck with equipments.

After the putting in of the water works in 1893, the hand engine was traded for a large hose cart, so that we now have the hook and ladder truck and its equipments and two hose carts and hose, one being kept at the Engine House and the other at the pump station at the depot.

The chiefs and assistant chiefs of the Fire Department have been:

Chiefs, 1887-1888, G. E. W. Herbert; 1888-1889, Jas. M. Reynolds; 1889-1890, William Perault; 1891-1893, James M. Reynolds; 1894-1898, Geo. E. Wagner; 1899-1900, John C. Robinson; 1901-1902, M. E. Weld; 1903, J. W. Saunders.

Assistant Chiefs, 1887-1888, Chas. W. Godfrey; 1888-1889, Chas. W. Godfrey; 1889-1890, C. H. Stone; 1891-1893, N. D. Kirkmire; 1894-1898, Valentine Graser; 1899-1900, M. E. Weld; 1901-1902, J. W. Saunders; 1903, Elmer Sick.

THE HOOK AND LADDER CO.

On the 10th day of December, 1886, an organization called the Cohocton Hook & Ladder Company, No. 1, was formed and the following officers elected:

Thomas C. Cherubim, President.
Andrew L. Shults, Vice President.
George P. Snyder, Secretary.
Charles E. Crosby, Treasurer.

Louis F. Drake, Foreman.

E. L. D. Knapp, Assistant Foreman.

The charter members were:

A. L. Shults, John Groff, George P. Snyder, N. D. Kirkmire, William J. Shults, William Herbert, C. J. Mehlenbacher, George E. Wagner, John A. Hoyt, Grant Slayton, A. E. Shults, Sebastian Adam, T. C. Cherubim, L. F. Drake, H. H. Herbert, George C. Rocker, Chas. P. Drake, E. L. D. Knapp, Henry C. Hart, C. W. Godfrey, Fred A. Wygant, Charles E. Crosby.

The Presidents of the company have been:

1887-1888, Andrew L. Shults.

1888-1892, Andrew E. Shults.

1893, George E. Wagner.

1894-1897, Andrew L. Shults.

1898, Frank C. Krug.

1899, M. Ernest Weld.

1900, Jesse L. Edmond.

1901-1904, John G. Pritting.

1905, Charles Kiefer, Jr.

1905-1909, John G. Pritting.

The Foremens have been:

1887, Charles Larrowe.

1888, Geo. E. Wagner.

1889, Fred A. Wygant.

1890-1894, Walter Robinson.

1895, Henry H. Herbert.

1896, Frank P. Seeley.

1897, M. Ernest Weld.

1898-1899, Elmer L. Sick.

1900-1902, Eugene B. Slayton.

1903-1905, Robert M. Stanton.

THE HOSE COMPANY

The Hose men, that is those who had chosen to belong to that company met the first Tuesday in December (4), 1886, in the rooms over the Jackson-Hoyt meat market and elected the following officers:

Orange S. Searl, President.
Dr. I. L. Goff, Vice President.
J. Leonard Waugh, Secretary.
John Werth, Treasurer.

James M. Reynolds, Foreman.
Eugene E. Stetson, Assistant Foreman.

Chris. J. Shafer, G. E. W. Herbert and E. E. Stetson, Trustees.

The following were the charter members, together with the foregoing officers:

Nelson M. Tripp, John H. Lyon, Valentine Graser, Sherman Phillips, Frank M. LaRue, C. J. Flint, John Fronk, John H. Schneider, Jacob Stein, Jacob Strobel, Albert H. Weld, Henry Strobel, John Holtzmire.

It was voted that he who would give the most to the company should have the naming of the company. E. E. Stetson paid \$10 and named the company, the Cyrus H. Stone Hose Company.

The first suits purchased were a maroon shirt, belt and blue pants and a blue cap.

Until the building of the Engine House in 1895, when the quarters were moved to the second story of that building they occupied rooms over the Jackson meat market.

Nelson Tripp has been foreman of the company since 1880.

On November 16, 1893, after the water works were put in, the company voted to change its name and on vote the name "Independent Hose Company" was adopted. New suits consisting of navy blue coats, pants and caps and a fine banner were purchased. It was said to have been the finest company banner in parade at Buffalo in 1901, at the New York State Fireman's Association. Since then they have been in many parades.

In 1894, the company joined the Steuben County Firemen's Association. In 1898, they joined the New York State Firemen's Association and sent C. O. Jenks as delegate.

LIBERTY LODGE, F. & A. M., No. 510

Liberty Lodge, No. 510, F. & A. M., was organized April 3, 1861, by a dispensation received from the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, Finley M. King being Grand Master and James M. Austin, Grand Secretary.

On June 15, 1861, after the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge in New York, a charter was granted, the same officers signing it.

The charter members and the date of their death were as follows:

Albertus Larrowe, July 27, 1899.

Stephen D. Shattuck, August 13, 1901.

John Kellogg, March 29, 1884.

James Draper, December 28, 1875.

Hiram Dewey, May 3, 1881.

Asa Adams, January 11, 1895.

Benjamin Warner, December 1877.

I give you the first recorded meeting as it appears in the minutes:

Cohocton, April 3, 1861.

"Liberty Lodge, No. 510, F. & A. M., having been duly organized in accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York met for the transaction of business and opened in due form on the 3rd degree of Masonry, Brothers A. Larrowe, S. D. Shattuck and John Kellogg filling of W. M., S. W., and J. W., respectively.

The following persons presented applications for initiation:

J. H. Butler, A. M. Spooner, F. N. Drake and William Washburn, which was recorded and the following committee on investigation appointed. The same persons being appointed committees in each case: Brothers, John Kellogg, S. D. Shattuck and F. Larrowe. The lodge adjourned in due form to April 5th".

Let me here say that when Franklin Larrowe joined (yet it must have been by demit) but the minutes are

as blank. His was the first funeral the lodge as a body attended.

The first officers of the lodge were:

Albertus Larrowe, W. M.

Stephen D. Shattuck, S. W.

John Kellogg, J. W.

James Draper, Treasurer.

John H. Butler, Secretary.

Franklin Larrowe, S. D.

William Washburn, J. D.

The Masters of Liberty Lodge have been:

Albertus Larrowe, Stephen D. Shattuck, John Kellogg, Rev. N. N. Beers, Samuel Street, Jr., J. Dwight Hendryx, Clarence W. Stanton, Dr. Ira L. Goff, Edwin A. Draper, Clayton S. Scott, Charles Larrowe, Albert H. Wilcox, Samuel D. Parmenter, M. Ernest Weld, Edwin S. Brown, L. Roy Partridge, C. Gilbert Lyon.

The Treasurers and Secretaries of Liberty Lodge have been:

1861, James Draper, Treasurer; John H. Butler, Secretary.

1862, James Draper, Treasurer; John H. Butler, Secretary.

1863, David H. Wilcox, Treasurer; Thomas Warner, Secretary.

1864, Calvin E. Thorp, Treasurer; E. S. Carpenter, Secretary.

1865, F. N. Drake, Treasurer; Calvin E. Thorp, Secretary.

1866, E. S. Carpenter, Treasurer; Thomas Warner, Secretary.

1867-1870, C. E. Thorp, Treasurer; Chas. H. Beyer, Secretary.

1871, B. W. Tambling, Treasurer; Chas. H. Beyer, Secretary.

1872, C. E. Thorp, Treasurer; Frank M. Conley, Secretary.

1873-1877, John Kellogg, Treasurer; Thomas Warner, Secretary.

1878, S. D. Shattuck, Treasurer; Thomas Warner, Secretary.

1879, Monroe Harris, Treasurer; Thomas Warner, Secretary.

1880-1884, S. D. Shattuck, Treasurer; Thos. Warner, Secretary.

1885, S. D. Shattuck, Treasurer; J. Leonard Waugh, Secretary.

1886-1887, Asa McDowell, Treasurer; J. Leonard Waugh, Secretary.

1888, Asa McDowell, Treasurer; Thomas Warner, Secretary.

1889, A. McDowell, Treasurer; Thomas Warner, Secretary.

1890, G. E. Wagner, Treasurer; Thomas Warner, Secretary.

1891-1892, G. E. Wagner, Treasurer; Charles Oliver, Secretary.

1893, Asa McDowell, Treasurer; Charles Oliver, Secretary.

1894-1908, Chas. Oliver, Treasurer; J. Leonard Waugh, Secretary.

1909, Charles Oliver, Treasurer; M. Ernest Weld, Secretary.

1910-1912, Charles Oliver, Treasurer; S. D. Parmenter, Secretary.

1913, Charles Oliver, Treasurer; S. D. Parmenter, Secretary.

Its membership January 1, 1912, was 102.

From the granting of the charter to January 1, 1872, they had rooms in the "Beehive", now the Times-Index building. Then they moved to their fine quarters in the block then erected by Thomas Warner, corner of Maple Avenue and North Main street. O. E. S.

Liberty Chapter, No. 394, Order of Eastern Star, was instituted October 2, 1906. Its officers were:

1906, Worthy Matron, Harriet C. Larrowe; Worthy Patron, E. S. Brown.

1907, Harriet C. Larrowe, Worthy Matron; E. S. Brown, Worthy Patron.

1908, H. May Weld, Worthy Matron; H. P. Wilcox, Worthy Patron.

1909, H. May Weld, Worthy Matron; H. P. Wilcox, Worthy Patron.

1910, Ida E. Cuff, Worthy Matron; S. D. Parmenter, Worthy Patron.

1911, Katherine E. Folts, Worthy Matron; S. D. Parmenter, Worthy Patron.

I. O. O. F.

A dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of Northern New York to form a lodge at Cohocton, June 15, 1850, and in August of that year a lodge was formed known as Liberty Lodge, No. 349, I. O. O. F., with the following charter members:

C. J. McDowell, James A. Arnold, Nathaniel B. Chase, B. D. Henry, James Draper, Amos W. Chase.

This was the first beneficial organization in town, and many of the leading men belonged to the society.

C. J. McDowell was the first Noble Grand and Asa Adams the first Vice Grand.

Among its members were: Franklin Day, W. A. Field, Ward S. Hoagland, Austin Hall, Eleas L. Hoadley, Dr. W. T. Stillwell, D. H. Wilcox, E. S. Carpenter, Darwin Kimball, Frederick Henry, Wm. B. Hall, Harvey Dewey, Albertus Larrowe, Geo. W. Hoagland, Philo T. Higgins, Minor T. Conley, W. R. Hill, A. G. McDowell, Calvin E. Thorp, John Larrowe, John Kellogg, Franklin Larrowe, George W. Haight, Stephen C. Phillips, Chas. E. Hall.

The meetings were held over the store known as the "Beehive", now Times-Index building. The lodge held weekly meetings and was well attended and it flourished for some years, but for some reason, now not known, the interest began to decline and members failed to attend and before the lodge had reached its first decade the few remaining members decided to close up and did so, selling the carpets, furniture, etc. None of these so far as known can be found except the dispensation, initiation book and bible. The dispensation was in possession of Lindsley Adams, son of Asa Adams at Atlanta, a former member of Liberty Lodge. The initiation book

was in possession of M. A. McDowell, son of C. J. McDowell, a former member of Liberty Lodge. The bible was in possession of W. A. Field, being bought by him when the lodge closed. All of these are now in possession of Nebula Lodge, having been presented to them, and all are highly prized by the members of that lodge.

Nebula Lodge, No. 766, I. O. O. F., was organized and a dispensation granted November 17, 1896, by the following:

Valentine Graser, Frank V. Folts, M. E. Weld, Fred W. Snyder, J. L. Edmond, E. B. Slayton, Samuel J. Depew, Webster Edmunds, who withdrew from Kanawha lodge of Atlanta, and Christian Miller and George Lake, who came from Wayland lodge.

The new lodge was instituted on January 6, 1897, in Masonic Hall by District Deputy Grand Master Harvey S. Pettibone of Hornell. The following members in addition to those already given are:

Elmer E. Ackley, John Adair, George D. Slayton, Frank B. Peck, Edwin S. Brown, Morris D. Hill, Wm. E. Adair, Smith H. Hill, William S. VanKeuren, Frank E. Carnes, Murry Tripp, C. W. Stanton, Henry Finch, J. Merton Sprague.

The first officers were: E. B. Slayton, N. G.; J. L. Edmond, V. G.; S. J. Depew, Secretary; F. W. Snyder, Treasurer.

The Noble Grands have been: (Elected every six months)

1897, E. B. Slayton, J. L. Edmond.

1898, V. Graser, Christian Miller.

1899, M. E. Weld, Samuel J. Depew.

1900, Jacob Strobel, H. W. Noble.
1901, Frank V. Folts, Lyman J. Ward.

1902, William S. VanKeuren, Wm. D. Folts.

1903, Murray Tripp, John G. Pritting.

1904, Christian Miller, Jacob Strobel.

1905, D. L. Edmond.

Up to January 1903 they had rooms in the Masonic Hall. Since then they have had rooms in the Barthelme Block.

I. O. O. F. AT ATLANTA

Kanawha Lodge, No. 566, I. O. O. F. of Bloods, now Atlanta, the dispensation was granted January 27, 1890, to five members: J. E. Young, John Jacqua, Jacob Butterfus, W. T. Slattery, Edwin H. Boulan. The lodge was organized at Mountain View Hotel (since burned) and instituted at Wilson Hall, North Cohocton, February 7, 1890 with:

John Jacqua, N. G.

Jacob Butterfus, V. G.

W. T. Slattery, Treasurer.

J. E. Young, Secretary, who resigned February 28, 1890, and F. B. Beecher was elected.

A copy of the constitution, By-laws drafted and a Code of Procedure adopted and printed.

Later the lodge leased the Hodgman Hall at Atlanta, which after occupying several years moved to the Borden Block, where the lodge is now held.

The Noble Grands have been:

John Jaqua, W. T. Slattery, Fary B. Beecher, L. R. Partridge, C. M. Tyler, Willis E. Waite, Darwin Marsh, A. T. Hoxter, S. M. Parks, D. C. Boone, Rufus Clement, G. C. Wolfanger, C. E. Boone, Albert L. Corey, Jacob Wolfanger, John C. Spencer, James E. Jones, E. W. Robinson, W. L. Rowe, Monroe Clayson, Frank D. VanWormer, Luther A. Beecher, Frank B. Curtis, W. T. Cornish, Ross H. Swartz, Harvey Stephenson, Merton Stephenson, B. Swartz, G. T. Kester, Fred D. Crouch.

1905, Frank Mitchell, L. Rome

Clayson, E. S. Briggs.

1906, W. H. Corey, Aaron Wright.

1907, Arthur Tyler, Theodore Warner.

1908, Charles Honan, C. A. Stanton.

1909, C. A. Stanton, Kirk M. Warner.

1910, John Richardson, William T. Miller.

1911, Frank R. Saunders, Floyd E. Adair.

1912, Charles H. Corey.

REBEKAH LODGE

Riverside Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 139, was instituted at Atlanta, N. Y., February 19, 1892, and continued until February 9, 1900 when the charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge.

Two surviving members of old Riverside Lodge, Past Noble Grand, Addie M. Tyler and Nettie Hoxter, with their husbands, Carnot M. Tyler and Allen T. Hoxter, with six other citizens of Atlanta, viz: G. T. Kester, Annie O. Kester, Marcus Wright, Minerva Wright, Aaron Wright and Jennie Wright, who went to Bath and joined the Bath Lodge for the purpose of applying for a charter for a lodge of Atlanta, applied for a charter of Atlanta Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 204, in 1903.

The charter was granted by the Grand Lodge, December 7, 1903, and delivered to the officers of Atlanta Lodge, No. 204, on the night of the institution of the lodge, January 11, 1904, by District Deputy President Mrs. Flora Jones of Hornell, who instituted the lodge and installed the officers with the assistance of the Rebekah Degree team of Bath lodge, starting the lodge with ten members, who applied for a charter and thirty-four new members who were initiated on the night of the installation of the lodge, making a total

membership of 44.

The lodge has initiated and taken in 13 members (to 1905) and has a membership of 57.

The lodge is out of debt, having money in the treasury, fine regalia, and is in a flourishing condition.

Meetings are held the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall in the Borden Block.

The first officers were: Addie M. Tyler, N. G., 1905.

Nettie Hoxter, V. G.

ALHAMBRA TENT

Alhambra Tent, Knights of the Maccabees of Cohocton, was organized August 14, 1902, by Deputy Commissioner J. V. Hess of Rochester. At the first review eighteen applications were handed in for membership.

The following were the charter members:

Christian Miller, John G. Pritting, Fritz J. Land, William G. Zimmer, S. H. Green, Chas. P. O'Brien, M. R. Ackley, George P. Mehlenbacher, Peter Strobel, Fipp Hunt, Fred Zimmer, William C. Zimmer, George D. Slayton, Charles Bucksthaler, William Sauerbier, Edward Sauerbier, Adam Drum, Adelmor Wagner.

Its first officers were:

P. C., George Mehlenbacher.

Lieut. Com., S. H. Green.

Com., Christian Miller.

Record Keeper, F. T. Stein.

It has grown and increased in membership.

C. M. B. A.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Cohocton Branch, was organized May 4, 1887, with the following officers:

Charles Kiefer, President.

Sebastian Adam, Vice President.

A. E. Shults, Recording Secretary.

Peter Gehrig, Financial Secretary.

Benjamin Rocker, Marshall.

John Golden, Assistant Financial Secretary.

John Dorenbecker, Guard.

The first Board of Trustees were:

M. Wager, Chas. Kiefer, Jacob Weiland, Charles Schiefen, Jacob Kurtz, and Philip Gehrig.

In 1905, it had thirty members.

COHOCTON GRANGE

Through the efforts of Jacob Strobel Cohocton Grange, No. 974, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized March 21, 1903, by A. S. Soper of Rathbone, with eighteen charter members.

KNOW NOTHING

AMERICANS

There was a political organization whose last political nomination was made in 1856, then called American, but whose real principle was that of the old Know Nothing Party—"Put None but Americans on Guard."

Cohocton had such an organization. The moving spirits of which are said to have been:

Albertus Larowe, Dr. Hagadorn, Valentine VanWormer, and Austin Hall.

This organization had at one time unprecedented popularity but went down in the campaign of 1854, on Governor of this state, and its counsels shattered to the four-winds of Heaven and there remains, neither track, trace and hardly a remembrance of this once imposing organization.

They met over the Adair shop (now 1912) on North Main street.

A few days before the election in 1854, a District Deputy by the name of Underhill, predicted the election of Daniel Ulman as Governor, giving the exact majority of his election and said every man of this organization was expected to vote the American ticket, pure and simple. There were a number at the meeting infused with strong temperance principles

and proposed to vote for Myron H. Clark.

John Kellogg in a general discussion which followed, said he should vote for Clark and immediately left the room followed by a large number of those present. A general break-up followed. Clark received the election, and the Know Nothing Party in Cohocton ended then and there.

SCHOOLS

On the first survey of school districts, the commencement was made at the North town line and so on down through the town and included seven districts. Eight, nine and ten included the western portion of the town. Before the division of the town and taking off of Wayland and part of Avoca, there were at one time twenty-five districts in town. At time of a report in 1839 there were fourteen wholly in the town and seven joint districts. There are now twelve in town and two joint districts.

The first school taught in town was taught by Sophia Turnbull in a log dwelling built by Jonas Cleland, and the second was undoubtedly the one taught by Duty Waite in 1814, in the North end of the town not far from the D. S. Waite homestead.

The first school house was a log school house built on the Deussenbery-Stanton farm near Avoca line. In 1810, it stood on the bank near Avoca-Cohocton's present town line. I will take the districts as they are divided and give a brief history.

In the early days a log school house in District No. 1, stood on the Wallace farm about one-half mile west of the present school house. Then there was a frame one built on the present site. The present one was built about 1885.

The earliest school house which I have any information was on the

land where Godfrey Marshall's stone house stands in District No. 2. Later the present one was built and stands east of the old site.

In District No 3, Atlanta-North Cohocton. There is a statement given that there was a log school house built in an early day on or near the present site of the Cottrell Block. After a few years it was deserted and a frame school house built on the Waite Shepherd corner near the river bridge. This must have been built as early as 1812. Here were held the earlier services of the M. E. church down to the dedication of church building in 1847. The next school house stood on the Wetmore-Wixom property, just north of the present M. E. church. In 1874, the foundation was laid on the present site of the building.

Among the early teachers of the school were:

Partridge, John Waite, Krug Cole, Harmon Maconi, Levi Thrall, Dwight Skeels, Lewis Polmateer, perhaps not in order.

Since that time and the opening of the Union School in 1874, the following have been employed:

George D. Atwood 1874-1876.

I. M. Boothe 1876-1878.

H. W. English 1878-1879.

A. B. Davis 1879-1880.

T. S. Barto only a few weeks.

F. B. Beecher 1880-1881.

T A. Caswell 1881-1883

R. E. Salisbury 1883-1889.

M. E. Plough 1889-1897.

A. H. Watkins 1897-1898.

A. O. Tucker 1898-1903.

W. W. Bullock 1903-1905.

O. E. Page 1905.

Earlier in the history I have spoken of the first school taught in District No. 4, by Duty Waite, open in 1814. By contract says D. S. Waite in his history, "Duty Waite agreed to teach the school for \$12

per month. The maximum number of scholars was sixteen. Those sending were: Duty Waite, two; Abel Farmington, three; Thomas Rogers, three; Benjamin Rogers, one; A. Woodard, two; William Woodard, one; Daniel Raymond, Sr., one; Daniel Raymond, Jr., two; Cornelius Crouch, one; Chauncey Atwell, one. The present school house was built in 1870.

At an early day Cohocton was called the Four Corners. Then about 1826, we took the name of Liberty, probably owing to the establishment of the postoffice which would mean 1826. At the time the postoffice was called Cohocton. The Erie station, Liberty, until the coming of the D. L. & W. in 1881, when by petition the Erie changed and all became Cohocton.

Built in 1820 for a school house, which was taken down a few years ago, but was part of the blacksmith shop that stood in front of the cemetery. In that building as District No. 5, J. H. Hewitt, D. L. VanWormer and others handled the birch and there taught the alphabet dispensary.

There they held sway until 1869, when a square frame building, two stories high, was built on the present site. That and some other buildings were built by contract. They evidently were not securely fastened, by the way, they shook in hard winds.

I find such names as: Prof. Skeel one term; Z. L. Parker one year; G. E. Ackerman two years; W. A. Dawson here at two different times; C. R. Buck three years; A. O. Tucker; E. A. Higgins and W. H. Johnson. Also the record of one who stayed three days and left to the gratification of the scholars.

The building was burned in February, 1889. Rooms were provid-

ed for the remainder of the year. In the meantime the present brick building was erected and ready for the fall term.

In 1880, the school became a Union Graded School and the following have been the principals:

Thomas F. Pangham 1879-1882.

Clayton S. Scott 1882-1885.

Hiram C. Horton 1885-1887.

Ralph A. Stewart 1887-1889.

George H. Guinnip 1889-1904.

Robert L. Weaver 1904-1905.

George H. Guinnip 1905-1908.

Clarence C. Rogers 1908-1910.

Earle E. Champ 1910.

I know of no earlier building in District No. 6 than the present one. It was there in 1814, at the coming that part of the town from Prattsburg.

The first school house in District No. 7, was the log school house on the Stanton-Deusenbery farm spoken of above. There was afterwards a frame building built east of the river near the Dunn place in 1868. Later it was moved to its present site.

The first building as a school house in District No. 8, stood on the opposite side of the road near where St. Paul's Lutheran church now stands. The present building was built in the early sixties.

District No. 9, school house has always stood near where it now stands, south of the M. H. Wilcox farm.

In District No. 10, the earlier building stood below the road about 15 rods east of the present one.

There was once a building used as a school house in an early day, stood on the L. M. Jones farm west of the old house but later moved on Brown Hill, and is now District No 11.

We have spoken of a school house that stood near the Mattice woods on Lent Hill. This was evidently the first school building in District

No. 12. The second was built on a lot nearly opposite the present one, which was built in the eighties. One of the first teachers was Susan Henry who became the wife of James Draper and the first President of the Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church.

POSTOFFICES

The postoffice was established about 1826, and as far as I have been able to learn the first three occupants were:

Paul C. Cook, Daniel H. Davis, Henry Blood.

Walter M. Eldred 1850-1861.

James Draper 1861-1866.

Walter M. Eldred 1866-1869.

Myron W. Harris 1869-1885.

Stephen D. Shattuck 1885-1889.

Andrew J. Hyland 1889-1896.

James McLean 1896-February 1900.

Henry P. Wilcox February 1900-1914.

Fred J. Land 1914.

The North Cohocton postoffice was established in 1828, with Elijah Hartwell as its first occupant.

The other postmasters were:

Jesse McTingy.

Samuel Conn.

James Nicholson 1845-1849.

W. A. Gilbert 1849-1852.

Asa Adams 1852-1871,

A. G. Jackman 1871-1876.

E. S. Carpenter 1876-1882.

F. A. Wetmore 1882-1885.

John A. Partridge 1885-1890.

J. Riley Wetmore 1890-1894.

George Last 1894-1898.

E. S. Carpenter 1898-1901.

D. D. Cottrell 1901.

The Atlanta office was established in 1876, with Asa Adams then in the postoffice at North Cohocton as its first occupant. He continued until 1876. The other postmasters were:

J. Dwight Hendricks 1876-1885.

George W. Marts 1885-1889.

William T. Cornish 1889-1894.

William T. Slattery 1894-1897.

William T. Cornish 1897-till his death, June 1903.

Rufus Clement June 1903.

W. C. T. U.

A great organization of women known as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union composed of local societies, and in 1884, a society was organized at Cohocton by Miss Hazardette.

The secretary's report shows that thirty women were in attendance and the following officers elected:

Mrs. I. G. Saxton, President.

Mrs. T. R. Harris, Mrs. E. G. W. Hall, Vice Presidents.

Mrs. Charles Larowe, Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Amanda E. Perry, Recording Secretary.

Mrs. E. A. Draper, Treasurer.

The object of the organization is to place and carry forward measures which, with the blessing of God, will result in the suppression of intemperance in our midst.

The membership consists in signing the pledge. Constitution and by the payment of 50 cents per year.

The badge is a knot of white ribbon and the motto, "For God, Home and Native Land".

The charter members were:

Mrs. H. Lyon, Mrs. Thomas Warner, Mrs. E. M. Edmunds, Mrs. I. L. Goff, Mrs. A. Goss, Mrs. E. W. Harris, Mrs. Charles Larowe, Mrs. S. D. Shattuck, Mrs. George Wraight, Mrs. T. R. Harris, Mrs. Cole Beach, Mrs. Julia Streety, Mrs. I. G. Saxton, Mrs. N. P. Roberts, Mrs. H. M. Runyan, Mrs. R. Fleyellyn, Mrs. E. G. W. Hall, Mrs. F. M. Conley, Miss Louisa McDowell, Mrs. M. Leahy, Miss Ida Higgins, Miss Harriet Wilcox, Miss A. E. Perry, Mrs. M. H. Morgan, Mrs. James Moulton, Mrs. Peter Vanda, Mrs. N. C. White, Mrs. A. Larowe, Mrs. Dr. T. B. Fowler, Mrs. John

Waugh, Mrs. Benjamin Horr.

Meetings were held once in two weeks, consisting of devotional and library exercises with a short time for business.

The following have served as Presidents:

Mrs. I. G. Saxton, Mrs. Thomas Warner, Mrs. David Lyon, Mrs. C. S. Scott, Mrs. H. B. Mason, Mrs. S. F. Woodworth, Mrs. B. S. Healy, Mrs. F. M. Conley, Mrs. Celia (John) Miller, Mrs. Mabel Moulton, Mrs. F. S. Swan, Mrs. A. H. Jenks, Mrs. R. D. Waite.

Notes have been sent to County and State conventions. State and National dues have been paid. The County convention has been entertained. Noted speakers have given free lectures to large audiences. Earnest work has been done for no license. Many signers of the pledge have been obtained. Many Sunday School and day scholars have their names on the roll of honor. Much charitable and educational work has been accomplished. Later years the work has been divided into different departments, each department having a Superintendent. The active and silent work has been an uplift for the community.

W. C. T. U. OF LENT HILL

The W. C. T. U. of Lent Hill was organized by the North Cohocton Union November 6, 1901, with the following officers:

Mrs. Jennie Wheaton, President.

Mrs. Louisa Caward, Vice President.

Mrs. Zema Wheaton, Secretary.

Mrs. Lottie Jackson, Treasurer.

The Treasurer and Secretary soon resigned and Mrs. Louise Caward was elected Secretary and Mrs. Helen Edmond, Treasurer.

Three officers joined at the first meeting. These officers held down to 1906.

W. C. T. U. AT NORTH COHOCTON AND ATLANTA

This Society was organized on August 10, 1888, with the following charter members:

Mrs. Cynthia Corey, Mrs. Celestia B. (H. W. Hatch), Mrs. Ursula Moulton, Mrs. Mary A. (J. S.) VanDoren, Mrs. Ida (W. L.) VanDoren, Mrs. Malissa Thomas, Mrs. Nellie Spaulding, Mrs. Hattie Spaulding, Mrs. Hannah Moulton, Mrs. S. Watkins, Mrs. H. C. Pierce, Mrs. Frank Wetmore, Mrs. Martha Stanton, Mrs. A. L. Gilbert, Mrs. Zellah Borden, Mrs. Helen Marsh, Mrs. Belle Shattuck, Mrs. Mary Gardner, Mrs. Retta Finch, Mrs. Mary Arnold, Mrs. Esther Fish, Mrs. Alice Baker, Mrs. B. A. Tyler, Mrs. Helen Bellis, Mrs. Rufus Waite, Mrs. Fanny Sheperd.

The first officers were:

Celestia B. Hatch, President; Mrs. Emily J. Gilbert, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Mary L. Wetmore, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Ursula Moulton, Treasurer.

The following have been the Presidents:

Mrs. Celestia B. Hatch 1888-1891.

Mrs. Alice Baker 1891-1895.

Mrs. Isadore Nye 1895-1898.

Mrs. Emily J. Gilbert 1898-1900

CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865

The following enlisted to serve in the Civil War 1861-65 from Cohocton. The figures after the names indicate age at enlistment.

Parley Abbott, 18; John Adair, 34; Robert Allen, 38; Edward C. Avery, 24; John A. Avery, 19; Austin H. Bacon, 21; Gilbert T. Avery, 34; William Bailey, 26; William Bartholomew 25; Orlando Barber, 20; Norton Beckwith, 24; Charles H. Berger, 33; Gregory Blackrick, 18; George Blackrick, 18; James H. Blood, 27; Wm. M. Booth, 25; Ezekiel Brown, 25; Fernando C. Brown, 21; Gaylord Brown, 24; Calvin

Burlingham; John Wesley Bush, 21; Rufus J. Bush, 34; John H. Campbell, 20; William Y. Carner, 21; Frank Carpenter, 18; Simeon O. Carpenter, 17; Delos D. Clark, 37; Monroe Clayson, 21; Henry Clayson, 18; W. Henry Chapman, 19; Luther Cleland, 23; Ardin Cobin, 21; Nathaniel B. Cobin, 26; Nelson Cobin, 21; Samuel L. Cole, 42; Christian Conrad, 37; Albert L. Corey, 21; James Cornish, 20; William Cragg, 23; Harvey B. Cramer, 18; James N. Crawford, 32; J. J. Crouch; George Cunningham, 29; George H. Bennett.

Aetna M. Davis, 29; Leman H. Day, 42; Horace Dean, 22; Nelson H. Demorest, 17; Edwin A. Draper, 25; Frank M. Draper, 21; Daniel B. Dunn, 19.

Jacob Eckerman, 18; Frederick Edmond, 21; John F. Edmond; Luther B. Eldred, 24; Albert Emhart; Franklin Eply, 21; John H. Farley; Luther J. Ferris, 21; Edward J. Finch, 18; Charles E. Finks; Sittman S. Fisher, 28; Nicholas Folts, 31; Holister Foster, 25; William Francis; Willard C. French, 33; Joseph Fronk, 43.

Jacob Garger, 21; James Geer, 44; William H. GGeer, 22; John Gill, 36; George Glover, 30; Jacob Green, 22; William Graves; John Graves, 20; Charles Grieves, 21; Charles C. Gross; Rudolph R. Grover, 23; Robert C. Guernsey, 45; Charles E. Hall, 31; Edgar S. Haight, 18; William H. Hammond; James Harris, 38; Theodore R. Harris; Rodney E. Harris; Leonard Harter, 36; Aaron Hartwell, 24; Charles H. Hattas; David J. Haganir, 41; Benjamin F. Herrick; James C. Hewitt, 22; Charles M. Hewitt, 19; Julius Hewitt, 21; Dewitt Hill, 23; Benjamin F. Hill, 21; Peter Hoffman, 35; William W. Hoagland, 26; Benjamin Horr, 22; Isaac Hurlburt, 36; Jacob

Hultz; Philip Hunt, 18; Andrew J. Hyland, 21; Samuel Jaqua, 44; James D. Jenks, 40; Joseph Jenks, 37; Franklin Jones, 18; Oscar Johnson, 22; Charles M. Johnson.

David S. Katner, 44; Murry Kellogg, 19; Luther M. Kimbell, 23; Elbert E. Kimbell, 21; Myron Knapp, 32; John Knodle, Sr., 44; John Knodle, Jr., 18.

Charles M. Leggett, 23; Jonah B. Lyon, 40; Wesley Martin, 23; David H. Mattice, 28; Theodore H. Mattice, 19; William H. McDowell, 23; James McClarrie, 19; William McClarrie, 44; Lewis Mehlenbacher, 23; William Miles, 28; Chester Moore; Robert S. Moore, 27; Ira H. Morehouse, 32; James H. Moulton, 18; George Morrison, 20; Charles. Nickson, 18; Samuel Naracong, Jr., 29; Solomon Noble, 23; Samuel Nostrand, 41.

Myron J. Parks; Silsbee Peck, 20; Stephen J. Partridge; Elmer Peterson, 23; Orrin J. Peterson, 19; Thaddeus W. Petrie, 23; Charles M. Pierce, 29; John Pierce, 24; Silas N. Pierce, 22; Jerry A. Polmanteer, 18.

Amza C. Raymond, 19; George Randolph, 18; John S. Randolph, 22; William Randolph, 18; George H. Reeves, 22; Vincent L. Reynolds, 20; William H. Rex, 19; Joseph T. Rector, 18; Andrew Rexasicker, 25; Nicholas Rexasicker, Jr., 18; Nicholas Rexasicker, Sr., 43; Robert W. Riddle, 25; Lorenzo Roberts, 29; Elias Riker, 40; Hiram Roberts, 27; John Rhine, 22; George Rocker; Christian Rowe, 38; Lemuel Roe.

Bolster Sauerbier, 20; Royal Sawyer; L. Brace Shattuck, 27; Andrew Shults; Philip Sick, 21; Roswell Slayton; Walter C. Slayton, 17; Duane or Daniel Smith, 21; Hugh Smith, 35; John Snyder, 19; Henry Spike, 44; James H. Spike, 25; Perry Spike, 21; Oliver P. Spike, 19; Thaddeus Spike, 25; Clarence W.

Stanton, 15; Horace Stoddard, 37; Elijah Stanton, 31; Stephen T. Stanton, 20; William H. St. John; Cyrus H. Stone, 33; Jacob Stein, 23; Reuben E. Stetson, 30; Lysis Stow, 32.

Benjamin W. Tambling, 36; John W. Terry, 23; George H. Tompkins; William H. Tompkins, 24; James H. Totten, 19; Chester Townsend, 34; Sidney R. Tripp, 19; Milan J. Tyler, 23.

John Van Atten, 21; Fayette M. VanWormer, 20; George VanKleck, 22; Morris VanRiper, 18; Henry Velder or Felder, 44; Benjamin F. Waite, 18; John Wager, 43; Jacob Wagner, 19; Nicholas J. Wagner, 21; John Walder, 24; Clinton Walling; Samuel A. Walling, 30; John Warring, 39; William Washburn, 39; Caleb M. Weaver, 34; Lyman Webster, 35; William B. Webster, 30; James Welch; Kimball Wellington, 31; Ephriam V. Wemple, Edwin H. Wetmore, 18; Alvin S. Wheaton, 22; George Wheaton, 21; Herbert M. Wheaton, 18; Wesley Wheeler; Haskell Williamson, 17; Carlos H. Wilcox, 21; George W. Williamson, 18; Edwin F. Watkins, 18; Charles Wilson; Jerry Wilson; Rudolphus Wise, 18; Benj. Wise, 36; Fred Wittig, 18; Hiram T. Wood, 26; Reuben W. Wood, 21; Andrew J. Wood, 23; James Wood; Henry P. Woodworth, 23; Joseph Young, 28; William Ziegenfuss, 19.

G. A. R.

R. E. HARRIS POST, NO. 240.

This Post was organized in October 1881, with eighteen charter members, as follows:

Cyrus H. Stone, Clarence W. Stanton, Hiram T. Wood, Ira L. Goff, Charles H. Beyer, Charles E. Hall, Samuel H. Leavitt, Jacob Stein, Oscar Johnson, Burr Edmond, Theodore R. Harris, B. W. Tambling, Jacob Wagner, Lewis Mehlenbacher,

Philip Zimmer, John Snyder, Herman C. Cole, Shepard Rowell.

Clarence W. Stanton was elected the first commander and served during the years of 1881-1882. He has been followed as given:

1883, Ira L. Goff.

1884-1885, Cyrus H. Stone.

1886-1896, Nicholas J. Wagner.

1897, Ephriam V. Wemple.

1898-1902, Nicholas J. Wagner.

1903, Edwin A. Draper.

1904-1909, Nicholas J. Wagner.

The Post in 1895, was composed of seventy-one members.

This Post was named after Rodney E. Harris, who enlisted and mustered into Company A., 1st Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, August 13, 1862, under the command of Colonel R. V. VanWaikenburg. He was in the following battles:

Antietam, Chancellerville, Atlanta, Bentonville, and others, and was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865. He died at Naples, April 21, 1877.

At the formation of the C. M. Pierce Post at North Cohocton our membership was reduced so that by death and those members joining that Post, that in 1905, we had only twenty-six members.

Since the charter was obtained the following charter members have died:

Cyrus H. Stone, Hiram T. Wood, Charles H. Beyer, Samuel H. Leavitt, Oscar Johnson, Theodore R. Harris, Herman C. Cole, Charles E. Hall, Benjamin W. Tambling.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

The Rodney E. Harris Woman's Relief Corps, No. 105, was organized October 31, 1887, by Mrs. Ada Sherwood and Mrs. Leatha Seeley of Hornellsville Corp. No. 39, with the following charter members:

Mrs. Henrietta Goff, President.

Mrs. Rose Wittig, Senior Vice

President; Mrs. Mary Werth, Junior Vice President; Mrs. Ida Werth, Secretary.

Mrs. Ida Shafer, Treasurer.

Mrs. Caroline Wagner, Chaplain.

Mrs. Esther Reynolds, Conductor.

Mrs. Malinda Wagner, Guard.

Miss Anna Wagner, Assistant Conductor.

Mrs. Wealthy Stone, Assistant Guard.

From that time to the present, Mrs. Rose Wittig has held the office as President, followed by Mrs. Fannie Wilcox, Mrs. Harriet Johnson, Mrs. Mary Chapman.

C. M. PIERCE POST, NO. 640,

G. A. R., ATLANTA AND
NORTH COHOCTON

This Post was chartered April 14, 1902, at North Cohocton. Many of its members had been already members of other Posts.

The names of the charter members were:

George W. Gifford, Commander.

J. W. Wiley, Senior Vice Com.

Monroe Clayson, Junior Vice Com.

S. J. Merrill, Chaplain.

Albert L. Corey, Adjutant.

Charles H. Donley, Officer of the Day.

Stephen T. Stanton, Officer of the Guard.

George Wheaton, Quartermaster.

D. H. Robbins, Sergeant Major.

Harrison Agard, Surgeon.

Rudolph Grover, Guard.

J. Wesley Bush, Color Bearer.

The other charter members were:

Henry Wightman, Thaddeus Spike, Delos L. Avery, A. C. Owen, Martin Tenney, Byron Hayes, David Harrington, E. D. Armstrong, William

Mattison, Solomon Noble, Edwin J. Finch, Hiram Lyon, Royal Sawyer, William Terry, Leroy Demorest.

Since the organization of the Post, 1902, Albert L. Corey, Solomon Noble, Charles H. Donley, Stephen T. Stanton, Geo. Wheaton (have died). Charles H. Donley were the other Commanders of the Post.

WILLIAM H. HAMMOND CIRCLE NORTH COHOCTON

Through the instrumentality of George W. Gifford and W. H. Hammond, Circle No. 45, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at North Cohocton, July 1, 1905. It was instituted by Mrs. Adeline L. Titus of Penn Yan, Department President.

The following were its first officers:

Della H. Wells, President.

Mary M. Hammond, Senior Vice President.

Margaret C. Hayes, Junior Vice President.

Mary E. Gifford, Chaplain.

Belle Shattuck, Secretary.

Rachel Sawyer, Conductor.

Mary Bennett, Assistant Conductor.

Sarah Wightman, Treasurer.

Celia W. Rex, Assistant Treas.

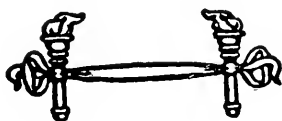
Julia Deming, Guard.

Avilla Shaffer, Assistant Guard.

Mrs. S. Parks, Color Guard.

Mrs. I. N. Baker, Assistant Color Guard.

The other charter members in 1905, were: L. D. Clark, Laurentia Carpenter, Emily Owen, Ella Stanton, Helen Haynes, Kate Briggs, Ida Clark, Mrs. D. Harrington.



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